

BRAINERD DAILY DISPATCH

Volume 7, No. 217

BRAINERD, MINN., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1908

Price Two Cents

MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY AT SEA

Son of Minnesota Congressman Meets Death.

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Newport, R. I., Feb. 17.—Two men, one in the uniform of the United States marine corps and the other in citizen's clothes, jumped overboard from the tug Annie R. Wood while on the way from Newport to Fort Greble and were drowned. Although the bodies have not been recovered and no positive identification has been made, the man in uniform is thought to have been Private Benjamin G. Steenerson, a son of Congressman Halvor Steenerson of Minnesota.

The other man is believed to have been John M. McIntosh, a marine, who was awaiting discharge from the service.

According to Captain Rich of the tug, the men showed nothing unusual in their conduct until the tug was off Conanicut point, when both men jumped overboard without warning. The man in citizen dress went under and was not seen again. The uniformed man rose to the surface and was hauled alongside the tug by boat-hooks, but just as it appeared that he would be rescued, he slipped out of the uniformed coat by which he was being held and sank out of sight.

Coat Belonged to Steenerson.

The uniform coat was brought to the police station in this city, where some of Steenerson's friends identified it as belonging to him. Steenerson and McIntosh are said to have left the marine barracks at the training station together. Their description corresponds to that of the men on the tug.

Private Steenerson enlisted Oct. 24, 1907, at East Grand Forks, Minn. In the record of enlistment his age is given as twenty-seven years, his occupation "student," and his residence as Crookston, Minn. The enlistment papers and other records of McIntosh are in Washington awaiting his discharge.

According to some of the members of the tug crew, the two men, who are said to have been drinking, jumped suddenly into the water. The police, however, believe the circumstances warrant an investigation, and Emil Olsen, who was on the tug, is held as a witness. There is said to have been a dispute between the two marines and Olsen.

Friends of the men are not inclined to credit the theory that they jumped overboard voluntarily and committed suicide.

Mrs. Steenerson, who is in Washington, is prostrated and is under the care of a physician. Mr. Steenerson will be unable to go to Newport if the body is recovered, on account of being unable to leave his wife at this time.

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Mr. Morse will appear before Justice Dowling in open court and plead not guilty to the indictments. He denied that his trip to Europe was a "flight." He said he had gone abroad to sell stock in a large interest and to secure a fortnight's rest. Both purposes were spoiled by the publication of reports that he was a fugitive from justice, he declared.

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The charge against Mr. Morse grows out of a note given to him by former Chief Justice Morgan J. O'Brien of the appellate division of the supreme court. Judge O'Brien is said to have deposited three notes for \$100,000 each with Mr. Morse in payment for a block of 1,000 shares of stock in the National Bank of North America. The notes were to be held three years and not discounted, according to Judge O'Brien, and at the end of the three-year period he was to have the privilege of consummating or withdrawing from the bargain for the purchase of stock. It is charged that Mr. Morse discounted one of these notes at the Mercantile National bank, in which he formerly was a director, and that he represented to the bank that he was authorized to receive its check for the amount of the loan. It is further alleged that the check given to Mr. Morse was made payable to Judge O'Brien and was cashed by Mr. Morse at the National Bank of North America—Morse signing Judge O'Brien's name "per C. W. Morse." It is the theory of the indictment that the check, never having passed into the hands of O'Brien or his authorized agents, its use by Mr. Morse constituted grand larceny from the Mercantile National bank, title never having passed from that institution.

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Slowly Receding After Causing Heavy Loss to Property.

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Electric light plants in these buildings and other valuable machinery is practically a total loss.

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The seriously injured are: Chester A. Burth, Sylvania; Joseph Bachmeyer, West Toledo; Moses Barbach, Adrian, Mich.; George Bragdon, West Toledo; Clayton Young, Sylvania.

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Young Iowa Man Confesses to Firing the Fatal Shot.

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Woman Who Conducted Matrimonial Bureau Convicted.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—Marion Good-enough, who as Marion Grey conducted a matrimonial bureau in Elgin, Ill., was found guilty of having used the mails in perpetrating a fraud upon William Grable of Dearborn, Mo., by failing to secure for him as a wife a "wealthy and good looking widow," as promised in advertising matter sent out by her. The verdict was returned before Judge Landis in the United States district court after the jury had deliberated nearly twenty-four hours. The penalty to which Miss Grey is subject under the finding is eighteen months' imprisonment in a reformatory or a fine of \$500, or both, although the court may make the punishment less, in its discretion. Arguments for a new trial will be heard on March 2. In the meantime Miss Grey will remain at liberty under the bond given after her indictment.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

William Dean Howells, the American novelist, is suffering from a slight attack of influenza in Rome.

James Bryce, the British ambassador at Washington, accompanied by Mrs. Bryce, has left for Ottawa, Can., on a visit.

There is no change in the condition of Mr. Crosby S. Noyes, editor-in-chief of the Washington Evening Star, who is ill of the grip at Pasadena, Cal.

Former Lieutenant Governor Ernest Cady was found dead in the bathtub at his home in Hartford, Conn. Death was due to fatty degeneration of the heart.

NO ILLUSIONS IN RUSSIA.

Czar's Government Fully Alive to Effect of Austria's Action.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 17.—Baron von Aethrenthal's reiteration of the determination of Austria to build a railroad through Novipazar as a connecting link for the Austrian line through Bosnia with the Turkish line to Saloniki, and the announcement by the German foreign office of its financial support to this plan, have left no illusions here regarding the fate of the agreement, looking to joint action in the Balkans negotiated by Emperor Nicholas and Emperor Francis Joseph at Muerzsteg in the autumn of 1903, which was the groundwork of the subsequent programme of reforms in Macedonia.

The attitude of the Russian foreign office, as learned through an inspired press, is that the agreement which is regarded as already violated, in spirit by the Austrian foreign minister's efforts to extend and consolidate the Austrian sphere of influence by a private bargain with the sultan for the construction of the railroad, should be abrogated. Russia is now left a free hand to work out her own policy in the Near East. Negotiations are still being conducted to the end of inducing Austria to withdraw her railroad scheme, but no hope of their success is held out on either the Austrian or the Russian side. The principal efforts at present are being devoted to arranging a new grouping of the powers, it being thought here that Russia and Great Britain might enter into an agreement for joint action in Macedonia and that these two powers would be supported by France and perhaps by Italy.

WHIPPED BY NIGHT RIDERS

Four White and Six Colored Men Beaten in Kentucky.

Eddyville, Ky., Feb. 17.—Night riders, 309 strong, visited Eddyville and whipped ten men, four of them white and six negroes.

The connection between the whipping of the white men and the negroes and the tobacco war in Kentucky is not apparent, and no one has been able to offer any explanation. None of the victims was known to be either active or influential in opposition to the farmers' pooling movement. No attempt was made at destroying stored tobacco.

Kills His Wife and Himself.

Cincinnati, Feb. 17.—Peter Gruener, aged forty, a coppersmith, shot and instantly killed his wife, also aged forty, and then shot himself, dying shortly afterward. Gruener had been acting queerly for several days and is thought to have been temporarily deranged.

"Lid" Delayed Funeral.

Washburn, Wis., Feb. 17.—Because of the "Sunday lid" which was placed on this city, the funeral of John Cousineau had to be postponed. So strong was the closing order that the livery barns were stopped from furnishing carriages for the funeral.

Unique Theatre

Open Every Night

Except Sunday....

refined and up-to-date entertainment for ladies, gentlemen and children

Program for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

ILLUSTRATED SONG

"Could You Love a Little Girl Like Me" By MISS KATHLEEN GRAHAM

1. The Mountaineers
2. Good Luck for the Coming Year SOLO—By Miss Kathleen Graham
3. Zeltzer Water free of Charge
4. Mr. Gay and Mrs. Gay

Performance starts at 7:30 o'clock sharp. Come in anytime and see the entire show.

Laurel Street

PLUMBING

Steam and Hot Water Heating

Boilers Repaired, Fire Boxes Repaired and Bricked, Grates Reset

Water works put in and Sewer Connections Made

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Prince Runs Down Cyclist.

Berlin, Feb. 14.—Prince Eitel Friedrich, who has just returned to Berlin from Lisbon, while motoring had the misfortune to run down and seriously injure a cyclist. The cyclist suffered broken limbs and concussion of the brain. Prince Eitel lifted the wounded man into the motor car and conveyed him to a hospital.

Relations Decidedly Strained.

Stockholm, Feb. 17.—The relations between Sweden and Russia are decidedly strained at present. The tension has arisen because Russia insists upon being released from the agreement made when Sweden surrendered Finland that no naval stations or fortifications should be established on the Finnish shores adjacent to Sweden. War is feared in Sweden.

Brainerd Business College

Will be located Cor 7th and Laurel Streets. The study halls will be elegantly fitted up, handsomely furnished, heated by steam and lighted by electricity. Two cloak and wash rooms will be supplied with all modern conveniences. Brainerd will have the cosiest most elegantly equipped business College in Minnesota. Local scholarships good in Minneapolis. We will fit you for business and put you into business.

For Catalog and Particulars Address

MANAGER

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Czar's Government Fully Alive to Effect of Austria's Action.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 17.—Baron von Aethenthal's reiteration of the determination of Austria to build a railroad through Novipazar as a connecting link for the Austrian line through Bosnia with the Turkish line to Saloniki, and the announcement by the German foreign office of its financial support to this plan, have left no illusions here regarding the fate of the agreement, looking to joint action in the Balkans negotiated by Emperor Nicholas and Emperor Francis Joseph at Muerzsteg in the autumn of 1903, which was the groundwork of the subsequent programme of reforms in Macedonia.

The attitude of the Russian foreign office, as learned through an inspired press, is that the agreement which is regarded as already violated in spirit by the Austrian foreign minister's efforts to extend and consolidate the Austrian sphere of influence by a private bargain with the sultan for the construction of the railroad, should be abrogated. Russia is now left a free hand to work out her own policy in the Near East. Negotiations are still being conducted to the end of inducing Austria to withdraw her railroad scheme, but no hope of their success is held out on either the Austrian or the Russian side. The principal efforts at present are being devoted to arranging a new grouping of the powers, it being thought here that Russia and Great Britain might enter into an agreement for joint action in Macedonia and that these two powers would be supported by France and perhaps by Italy.

WHIPPED BY NIGHT RIDERS

Four White and Six Colored Men Beaten in Kentucky.

Eddyville, Ky., Feb. 17.—Night riders, 300 strong, visited Eddyville and whipped ten men, four of them white and six negroes.

The connection between the whipping of the white men and the negroes and the tobacco war in Kentucky is not apparent, and no one has been able to offer any explanation. None of the victims was known to be either active or influential in opposition to the farmers' pooling movement. No attempt was made at destroying stored tobacco.

Kills His Wife and Himself.

Cincinnati, Feb. 17.—Peter Gruener, aged forty, a coppersmith, shot and instantly killed his wife, also aged forty, and then shot himself, dying shortly afterward. Gruener had been acting queerly for several days and is thought to have been temporarily deranged.

"Lid" Delayed Funeral.

Washburn, Wis., Feb. 17.—Because of the "Sunday lid" which was placed on this city, the funeral of John Cousineau had to be postponed. So strong was the closing order that the livery barns were stopped from furnishing carriages for the funeral.

Unique Theatre

Open Every Night

Except Sunday....

refined and up-to-date entertainment for ladies, gentlemen and children

Program for

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

ILLUSTRATED SONG

"Could You Love a Little Girl Like Me" By MISS KATHLEEN GRAHAM

1. The Mountaineers
2. Good Luck for the Coming Year
- SOLO—By Miss Kathleen Graham
3. Zeltzer Water free of Charge
4. Mr. Gay and Mrs. Gay

Performance starts at 7:30 o'clock sharp. Come in anytime and see the entire show.

Laurel Street

PLUMBING

Steam and Hot Water Heating

Boilers Repaired, Fire Boxes Repaired and Bricked, Grates Reset

Water works put in and Sewer Connections Made

SHERLUND'S

Phone. 67 611 Laurel St

Prince Runs Down Cyclist.

Berlin, Feb. 14.—Prince Eitel Friedrich, who has just returned to Berlin from Lisbon, while motorcycling had the misfortune to run down and seriously injure a cyclist. The cyclist suffered broken limbs and concussion of the brain. Prince Eitel lifted the wounded man into the motor car and conveyed him to a hospital.

Relations Decidedly Strained.

Stockholm, Feb. 17.—The relations between Sweden and Russia are decidedly strained at present. The tension has arisen because Russia insists upon being released from the agreement made when Sweden surrendered Finland that no naval stations or fortifications should be established on the Finnish shores adjacent to Sweden. War is feared in Sweden.

Brainerd Business College

Will be located Cor 7th and Laurel Streets. The study halls will be elegantly fitted up, handsomely furnished, heated by steam and lighted by electricity. Two cloak and wash rooms will be supplied with all modern conveniences. Brainerd will have the cosiest most elegantly equipped business College in Minnesota. Local scholarships good in Minneapolis. We will fit you for business and put you into business.

For Catalog and Particulars Address

MANAGER

Brainerd Business College Ransford Hotel

By Ingersoll & Wieland

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One Month..... Forty Cents
One Year, strictly in advance, Four Dollars

Office in Dispatch Building on 6th St., opposite the Post Office.

Entered at the post-office at Brainerd, Minn., as second class matter.



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Wanted

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Miss Elsie McKinnon died at her home 901 Eleventh street Northeast Sunday morning after an illness of only two or three days at the age of 33 years. She leaves four children, three small ones here and one boy in the state school. Her husband, Jack McKinnon, deserted her a few years ago and since then she has labored hard to keep her children together. The funeral services will be at the house Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 under the auspices of the Christian Science church of which she was a member. Interment will be in Evergreen cemetery.

Foley's Honey and Tar cures the most obstinate coughs and expels the cold from the system as it is mildly laxative. It is guaranteed. The genuine is in the yellow package. H. P. Dunn. mwfdw

TEST IN HOUSEKEEPING.

Charles Barnard's Novel Undertaking at His Home in Darien, Conn.

Charles Barnard, the writer and lecturer, who is devoting his time to conducting a "housekeeping experiment station" in Darien, Conn., talked about his institution the other day as follows:

"A housekeeping experiment station is a new idea. An agricultural station must have barns, field laboratories and greenhouses. It is wholly different with a housekeeping station. All that is needed is a good country house. It should not be a city house, flat or apartment, because the great majority of housekeepers in this country live out of town or on farms and without gas or electric light.

"The aim of a housekeeping experiment station should be to make experiments on a housekeeping scale with ordinary appliances and under normal household conditions. This is precisely what is done. So far as known it is the first housekeeping experiment station in the world to open its doors to the house mothers of this country.

"Experiments are performed in schools and colleges in household economics, notably at the Teachers' college in New York, but these are schools. The new station is a home, occupied and used as such, and also used as a place where experiments in housekeeping are conducted for the benefit of any householder who wants to know how and why certain things done in housework can best be done."

For nearly two years Mr. Barnard used his home as a place where he could test new housekeeping appliances, new methods and materials. Housekeepers have applied to the station from every part of the country, manufacturers of household appliances send their new inventions to the station to be tested, town officials ask for information in regard to the best method of lighting streets, and architects have sought information in regard to laying out and furnishing kitchens.

A delegation from the Teachers' college of New York recently spent an afternoon as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Barnard and were surprised and pleased by the demonstrations in the use of alcohol in housekeeping. Mr. Barnard is a believer in the future of denatured alcohol and has done much experimenting with it.

SHELTER FOR QUAIL.

Farmer's Plan of Growing Sugar Cane to Stand During Winter.

William E. McCulley of Macon county, Mo., thinks he has solved the problem of preserving quail. He owns quite a large farm, and he discovered that quail were becoming more and more scarce each year. Then he set about studying the cause and came to the conclusion that it was lack of shelter.

Since then he has every spring planted sugar cane along the side of the hollows of his farm and permits the same to stand during the winter. It affords quail not only food, but shelter of the kind they like. Other farmers in Boone, Callaway and several other counties of the state have adopted Mr. McCulley's plan, and they think it is just what was needed.

It is a fact that quail will not stay where they cannot find shelter. In many of the best counties there is very little natural shelter left, as every foot of available ground is under cultivation. In such localities it has been observed that the quail have nearly all left, and it seems pretty well settled that they will never return unless artificial shelter is provided for them.

Sugar cane when thickly planted furnishes just what these birds seem to want. They are very fond of the seed, and as the season advances the cane stalks fall down and provide a thick mass in which the quail can hide from their natural enemies—hawks and owls—and also affords a nesting place in the spring and summer.

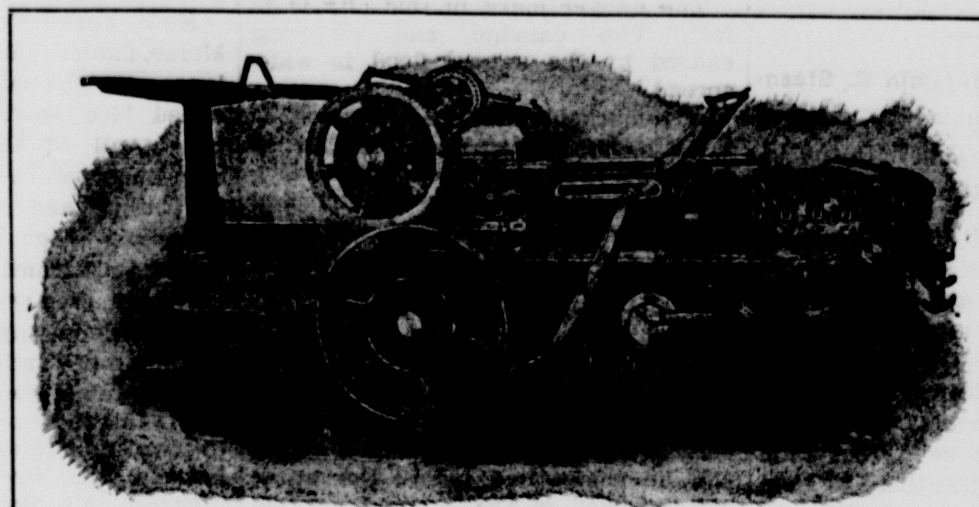
TO IMPROVE FOREST RANGES.

Establishment of Stations For Reseeding Experiments Proposed.

The United States government has planned a series of scientific reseeding experiments on several of the national forest ranges next spring and summer to determine under what conditions and in what manner those portions of the range which have been seriously damaged by overgrazing may be restored to their former productiveness, says a bulletin from the forest service. A great deal of the range land in the west is overgrazed and does not carry as much stock as formerly. The method of handling stock, particularly

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The Press for all kinds of Letterpress Work

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Dispatch Building

Opposite Post Office

sheep, is perhaps more responsible for this condition than any other cause, but all causes of deterioration and all means for improving the forage crop need to be studied that the range may be brought into the best condition to meet the imperative demand of the live stock industry.

The plan is to establish experimental stations in several parts of the country. Probably not more than six will be tried at first, but they will be so located as to secure typical conditions. The experiments will be begun on a small scale on five or six acre tracts. Both native and wild grasses will be tried, but it is believed that the plan of encouraging native grasses will meet with greater success than the introduction of cultivated species, at least in the Rocky mountain region. In the coast ranges, with their greater rainfall, cultivated grasses are more likely to play an important part in range development.

The ranges of the northwest have not been so seriously damaged by overgrazing as those of the southwest, perhaps because of superior moisture conditions of the northern part of the country. It is a fact, however, that none of the ranges support the stock which they did formerly, and reseeding experiments will therefore be undertaken in this section of the country also.

The method of handling stock is also to be considered. Every stockman knows that stock do not waste as much feed when unrestricted in their movements as when close herded. An experimental pasture was inclosed last summer in the Imnaha national forest in Oregon, which will be a model for others next season. In this pasture sheep were turned loose without a herder to shift for themselves. It is too soon to draw positive conclusions from this experiment, but the sheep did well, and there was a decided lessening in the loss of forage through trampling. It looks as though a given area of ground can be made to carry a very much larger number of animals when they are allowed to graze free than when close herded. This fact, if established, will be of decided importance to stockmen.

LESSONS IN LIFE SAVING.

Columbia University Adds Course in First Aid of Drowning.

Practical instruction in life saving has been added to the curriculum of Columbia university, and classes which began recently will be held every afternoon in the pool in the university gymnasium. The new course is required for all candidates for degrees and must be completed before the senior year. George Holm is the instructor in charge of the work. Mr. Holm proposes to teach the men deep diving, making them dive to the bottom of the pool and bring up articles

from a depth of ten feet. He also intends to have one of the students feign drowning in the center pool and have him rescued by another member of the class.

Mr. Holm said that the course was determined upon last summer, when several of the gymnasium instructors were nearly drowned in Lake Cayuga by the overturning of their canoe. Fortunately both men could swim, but the accident happened about a mile from the shore, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that they reached the shore, where they fell exhausted. They were discovered by other members of the party, but they understood very little about resuscitation and had to send for a doctor. "We hope to prevent such things from happening among the students," said Mr. Holm, "and for that reason we are teaching life saving, and later on in the spring we will have instruction in resuscitation."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Minneapolis Wheat.
Minneapolis, Feb. 15.—Wheat—May, \$1.01½; July, \$1.01½. On track—No. 1 hard, \$1.06½; No. 1 Northern, \$1.03½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.01½; No. 3 Northern, 96½@99½c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.
St. Paul, Feb. 15.—Cattle—Good to choice steers, \$4.75@5.50; fair to good, \$4.00@4.75; good to choice cows and heifers, \$3.25@4.25; veals, \$3.75@5.00. Hogs—\$4.00@4.20. Sheep—Wethers, \$4.75@5.10; good to choice lambs

Freed from Piles THE JOY OF IT.

The utter misery and despair of the sufferer from piles or hemorrhoids can never be described. Not only the intense itching and stinging, not only the dread of a surgical operation, but the whole system seems to be undermined by this horrible disease.

The joy which cured ones experience on being freed from itching, bleeding and protruding piles is told in thousands of letters received in regard to

Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment

You need not tell the writers of these letters that there is a case of piles which Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment will not cure, for they will not believe it. They alone know how they suffered, and also know that this ointment cured them. It brings relief at once. 50 cts. a box, at all dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. John Auer, East 5th St., Marysville, Ohio, states:
"For twenty years I could get no relief from itching piles, either from doctors' or other treatments. One box of Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment positively cured them, to stay cured and the relief and comfort is too great to be described."

H. P. Dunn, Druggist

The Best Grocers

Sell them and the best people use the famous

Bell Coffee

Sold Only in Sanitary Packages

AT ALL FIRST CLASS STORES

In One Pound Package for..... 20c

J. H. BELL & CO.

IMPORTERS CHICAGO

A. F. GROVES, M. D.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

Walverman Bldg. 616 Front St.

Office Hours:

10 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.
2 to 4:30 and 7 to 8 p. m.

Phones:

Office.....208
Residence.....92

Residence: 311 North Broadway

FOR SALE—A SNAP

One half section of well timbered land, 4 miles from Big Fall, Minn. Timbered with Norway, White Pine, Spruce, Jack Pine, Tamarack and Poplar. Will sell at a SNAP. A good place for parties to put in small saw mill to cut lumber. Address

J. G. BRADY,

Olmstead, - - - N. D.

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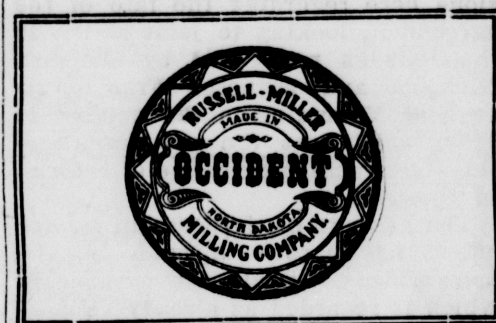
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Wanted

Bids for 50 cords of rock for building purposes. Apply to M. T. Dunn, Citizens State bank. 217tf

Remember the best sale in town is still on at L. M. Koop's busy dry goods store. Everything in the store is marked away down and now is the time to supply your wants for months to come. 1713

Miss Elsie McKinnon died at her home 901 Eleventh street Northeast Sunday morning after an illness of only two or three days at the age of 33 years. She leaves four children, three small ones here and one boy in the state school. Her husband, Jack McKinnon, deserted her a few years ago and since then she has labored hard to keep her children together. The funeral services will be at the house Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 under the auspices of the Christian Science church of which she was a member. Interment will be in Evergreen cemetery.

Foley's Honey and Tar cures the most obstinate coughs and expels the cold from the system as it is mildly laxative. It is guaranteed. The genuine is in the yellow package. H. P. Dunn. mwfdw

TEST IN HOUSEKEEPING.

Charles Barnard's Novel Undertaking at His Home in Darien, Conn.

Charles Barnard, the writer and lecturer, who is devoting his time to conducting a "housekeeping experiment station" in Darien, Conn., talked about his institution the other day as follows:

"A housekeeping experiment station is a new idea. An agricultural station must have barns, field laboratories and greenhouses. It is wholly different with a housekeeping station. All that is needed is a good country house. It should not be a city house, flat or apartment, because the great majority of housekeepers in this country live out of town or on farms and without gas or electric light.

"The aim of a housekeeping experiment station should be to make experiments on a housekeeping scale with ordinary appliances and under normal household conditions. This is precisely what is done. So far as known it is the first housekeeping experiment station in the world to open its doors to the house mothers of this country.

"Experiments are performed in schools and colleges in household economics, notably at the Teachers' college in New York, but these are schools. The new station is a home, occupied and used as such, and also used as a place where experiments in housekeeping are conducted for the benefit of any householder who wants to know how and why certain things done in housework can best be done."

For nearly two years Mr. Barnard used his home as a place where he could test new housekeeping appliances, new methods and materials. Housekeepers have applied to the station from every part of the country, manufacturers of household appliances send their new inventions to the station to be tested, town officials ask for information in regard to the best method of lighting streets, and architects have sought information in regard to laying out and furnishing kitchens.

A delegation from the Teachers' college of New York recently spent an afternoon as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Barnard and were surprised and pleased by the demonstrations in the use of alcohol in housekeeping. Mr. Barnard is a believer in the future of denatured alcohol and has done much experimenting with it.

SHELTER FOR QUAIL.

Farmer's Plan of Growing Sugar Cane to Stand During Winter.

William E. McCulley of Macon county, Mo., thinks he has solved the problem of preserving quail. He owns quite a large farm, and he discovered that quail were becoming more and more scarce each year. Then he set about studying the cause and came to the conclusion that it was lack of shelter.

Since then he has every spring planted sugar cane along the side of the hollows of his farm and permits the same to stand during the winter. It affords quail not only food, but shelter of the kind they like. Other farmers in Boone, Callaway and several other counties of the state have adopted Mr. McCulley's plan, and they think it is just what was needed.

It is a fact that quail will not stay where they cannot find shelter. In many of the best counties there is very little natural shelter left, as every foot of available ground is under cultivation. In such localities it has been observed that the quail have nearly all left, and it seems pretty well settled that they will never return unless artificial shelter is provided for them.

Sugar cane when thickly planted furnishes just what these birds seem to want. They are very fond of the seed, and as the season advances the cane stalks fall down and provide a thick mass in which the quail can hide from their natural enemies—hawks and owls—and also affords a nesting place in the spring and summer.

TO IMPROVE FOREST RANGES.

Establishment of Stations For Reforestation Experiments Proposed.

The United States government has planned a series of scientific reforestation experiments on several of the national forest ranges next spring and summer to determine under what conditions and in what manner those portions of the range which have been seriously damaged by overgrazing may be restored to their former productiveness, says a bulletin from the forest service. A great deal of the range land in the west is overgrazed and does not carry as much stock as formerly. The method of handling stock, particularly

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Our facilities are complete for the Proper production of all classes of Commercial and Poster Printing

Our Cylinder Press
The Press for all kinds of Letterpress Work

THE BRAINERD DAILY DISPATCH

Dispatch Building Opposite Post Office

sleep, is perhaps more responsible for this condition than any other cause, but all causes of deterioration and all means for improving the forage crop need to be studied that the range may be brought into the best condition to meet the imperative demand of the live stock industry.

The plan is to establish experimental stations in several parts of the country. Probably not more than six will be tried at first, but they will be so located as to secure typical conditions. The experiments will be begun on a small scale on five or six acre tracts. Both native and wild grasses will be tried, but it is believed that the plan of encouraging native grasses will meet with greater success than the introduction of cultivated species, at least in the Rocky mountain region. In the coast ranges, with their greater rainfall, cultivated grasses are more likely to play an important part in range development.

The ranges of the northwest have not been so seriously damaged by overgrazing as those of the southwest, perhaps because of superior moisture conditions of the northern part of the country. It is a fact, however, that none of the ranges support the stock which they did formerly, and reseeded experiments will therefore be undertaken in this section of the country also.

The method of handling stock is also to be considered. Every stockman knows that stock do not waste as much feed when unrestricted in their movements as when close herded. An experimental pasture was inclosed last summer in the Imnaha national forest in Oregon, which will be a model for others next season. In this pasture sheep were turned loose without a herder to shift for themselves. It is too soon to draw positive conclusions from this experiment, but the sheep did well, and there was a decided lessening in the loss of forage through trampling. It looks as though a given area of ground can be made to carry a very much larger number of animals when they are allowed to graze free than when close herded. This fact, if established, will be of decided importance to stockmen.

LESSONS IN LIFE SAVING.

Columbia University Adds Course in First Aid of Drowning.

Practical instruction in life saving has been added to the curriculum of Columbia university, and classes which began recently will be held every afternoon in the pool in the university gymnasium. The new course is required for all candidates for degrees and must be completed before the senior year. George Holm is the instructor in charge of the work. Mr. Holm proposes to teach the men deep diving, making them dive to the bottom of the pool and bring up articles

from a depth of ten feet. He also intends to have one of the students feign drowning in the center pool and have him rescued by another member of the class.

Mr. Holm said that the course was determined upon last summer, when several of the gymnasium instructors were nearly drowned in Lake Cayuga by the overturning of their canoes. Fortunately both men could swim, but the accident happened about a mile from the shore, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that they reached the shore, where they fell exhausted. They were discovered by other members of the party, but they understood very little about resuscitation and had to send for a doctor. "We hope to prevent such things from happening among the students," said Mr. Holm, "and for that reason we are teaching life saving, and later on in the spring we will have instruction in resuscitation."

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Minneapolis Wheat.
Minneapolis, Feb. 15.—Wheat—May, \$1.01½; July, \$1.01½. On track—No. 1 hard, \$1.06½; No. 1 Northern, \$1.03½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.01½; No. 3 Northern, 96½ @ 99½c.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.
St. Paul, Feb. 15.—Cattle—Good to choice steers, \$4.75@5.50; fair to good, \$4.00@4.75; good to choice cows and heifers, \$3.25@4.25; veals, \$3.75@5.00. Hogs—\$4.00@4.20. Sheep—Wethers, \$4.75@5.10; good to choice lambs

Freed from Piles THE JOY OF IT.

The utter misery and despair of the sufferer from piles or hemorrhoids can never be described. Not only the intense itching and stinging, not only the dread of a surgical operation, but the whole system seems to be undermined by this horrible disease.

The joy which cured ones experience on being freed from itching, bleeding and protruding piles is told in thousands of letters received in regard to

Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment

You need not tell the writers of these letters that there is a case of piles which Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment will not cure, for they will not believe it. They alone know how they suffered, and also know that this ointment cured them. It brings relief at once. 50 cts. a box, at all dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. John Auer, East 5th St., Marysville, Ohio, states: "For twenty years I could get no relief from itching piles, either from doctors' or other treatments. One box of Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment positively cured them, to stay cured and the relief and comfort is too great to be described."

H. P. Dunn, Druggist

The Best Grocers

Sell them and the best people use the famous

Bell Coffee

Sold Only in Sanitary Packages

AT ALL FIRST CLASS STORES

In One Pound Package for..... 20c

J. H. BELL & CO.

IMPORTERS CHICAGO

A. F. GROVES, M. D.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

Walverman Bldg. 616 Front St.

Office Hours:

10 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.

2 to 4:30 and 7 to 8 p. m.

Phones:

Office.....208

Residence.....92

Residence: 311 North Broadway

FOR SALE—A SNAP

One half section of well timbered land, 4 miles from Big Fall, Minn. Timbered with Norway, White Pine, Spruce, Jack Pine, Tamarack and Poplar. Will sell at a SNAP. A good place for parties to put in small saw mill to cut lumber. Address

J. G. BRADY,

Olmstead, - - - N. D.

GOODS BURNED AFTER SAVING

Residence of James Sorrenson
at Merrifield Totally Destroyed
by Flames

HUSBAND AND WIFE BURNED

Both Badly Scorched Trying to
Save Goods Which After-
wards Burned

The residence of James Sorrenson, one mile southeast of Merrifield, was totally destroyed by fire Sunday morning with all its contents and Mr. and Mrs. Sorrenson were badly, but it is thought not dangerously, burned.

Mr. Sorrenson, who came down this forenoon on the train to secure clothing and other things to supply the temporary wants of himself and his wife was seen by a DISPATCH representative and gave the story of their loss. The fire started in the roof near the eaves about 8 o'clock in the morning. It is supposed by Mr. Sorrenson to have started from some sparks that flew from the chimney when he started the fire. In less than fifteen minutes the roof fell in. Mrs. Sorrenson rushed up stairs and threw some bedding out of the window and nearly all the hair was burned off from her head and the top of her head badly burned before she got out of the house. Mr. Sorrenson also got some stuff out of the house but the flames caught both that and what Mrs. Sorrenson had saved and it was burned despite their efforts, the flames seeming to curl down to the ground close to the building. Mr. Sorrenson was also badly burned on his head and hands. Neighbors came to their rescue and succeeded in saving the outbuildings, stock and feed.

Mr. Sorrenson states that his loss on household goods is at least \$700 and that he had no insurance. The loss on the building he does not figure as amounting to a great deal as the house was a log one and he already had the lumber on the ground to erect a new one. Mr. Sorrenson has another small house, on a forty which he recently purchased, which, while of logs is of hewn logs and well built and which he will side and use as the kitchen part of his new home, building an upright in front of it. He expects to occupy the building now standing just as soon as he can get new furniture, etc. The many friends of Mr. Sorrenson extend sincere sympathy to him and his wife in their loss.

Chronic Constipation Cured

One who suffers from chronic constipation is in danger of many serious ailments. Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup cures chronic constipation as it aids digestion and stimulates the liver and bowels, restoring the natural action of these organs. Commence taking it today and you will feel better at once. Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup does not nauseate or gripe and is very pleasant to take. Refuse substitutes. H. P. Dunn. mwfdw

PUSHING PREPARATIONS

Gangs of Workmen are Rushing
Quarters of Brainerd Business
College to Completion

Three gangs of men are at work in the upper story of the Koop block rushing the preparations of the rooms to be occupied by the Brainerd Business College. C. B. Rowley has the contract for the carpenter work, etc., and put a crew at work Saturday afternoon. The city electricians are at work doing the wiring and The Slipp-Gruenhagen Co. has a crew at work putting in the plumbing. Mr. Koop says the rooms will be ready on time, though it may necessitate work nights and Sundays to do it.

WORSHIPPING AT A DISTANCE

"Peeping Tom" Proves to be Swain
Smitten With Charms of Fair
One and Seeks to See Her

The party who had been seen loitering around certain places on the north side was caught by the chief of police Saturday evening. He proved to be a party living in East Brainerd, who was an ardent admirer of a young lady who boarded at one of the places, and often visited at others, where he was seen. According to the statements of the chief who declined to disclose the identity of the man, he had, he said, never gone into any yards, simply watching from the sidewalk to try and catch a sight of his fair one. He promised to keep away in the future and no arrest was made. There are some, however, who believe that more than one person has been prowling around and that there is still reason to watch for burglars.

La Grippe and Pneumonia

Foley's Honey and Tar cures la grippe coughs and prevents pneumonia. Refuse any but the genuine in the yellow package. H. P. Dunn. mwfdw

WENT ICE BOATING

Brainerd Party Enjoyed That Sport
on South Long Lake Sunday
with Splendid Results

W. A. Spencer, Carl Wright, Clarence Stickney and several ladies went to Mr. Spencer's cottage on South Long Lake, Sunday morning and enjoyed the day ice boating. The ice, the day and the wind were perfect and the boys report the most enjoyable day of that exciting sport which they ever experienced. Carl says that comes the nearest of flying he expects to experience until he becomes an angel.

The editor of the Memphis, Tenn., "Times" writes: "In my opinion Foley's Honey and Tar is the best remedy for coughs, colds and lung trouble, and to my own personal knowledge Foley's Honey and Tar has accomplished many permanent cures that have been little short of marvelous." Refuse any but the genuine in the yellow package. H. P. Dunn. mwfdw

SOLD BARBER SHOP

H. A. Rollins Has Disposed of His
Barber Shop that he May De-
vote Time to Scalp Fertilizer

H. A. Rollins has disposed of his barber shop in the Walker block to J. Nieman, of St. Paul, who will take possession Tuesday morning. Mr. Rollins will continue to reside in Brainerd and will devote his entire time to the manufacture and sale of his scalp fertilizer, of which he has made a decided success. He will travel on the road a part of the time and personally push the preparation.

HOW IS IT, GOLDIE?

Motley Mercury Tells Tales Out of
School Concerning Popular
Young Railroad Man

Motley Mercury:—Word has reached us that Ales Loom better known to many as "Goldie," is soon to wed a well known and popular young lady of Brainerd, whose name we are requested not to disclose at the present time.

Mr. Loom is a young man of sterling qualities whose boyhood days were passed in Motley, where his parents still live. At present he is in the employ of the Northern Pacific railroad as head clerk in the yard office at Brainerd. Here he has won the respect and admiration of all with whom he has come in contact by his energy and faithfulness to duty.

The best wishes of his many friends in Motley goes out to the young couple in wishing them a long and happy life.

BRAINERD WON AT BASKET BALL

Royalton Has a Fast Team But
Not Fast Enough to Beat
Brainerd Out

THE SCORE WAS 28 TO 7

Royalton Quint a Fine Bunch of
Players and Perfect
Gentlemen

Saturday evening Royalton and Brainerd met in a fast game of basket ball at Gardner's hall, Brainerd winning by a score of 28 to 7.

The Royalton quint were a fast bunch, but were outclassed in field work and basket throwing. Brainerd playing one of the best field games that has ever been played in this city. In the game as played by Brainerd, it would be hard to pick a star. Bert Kylo played a very strong game at guard, making it possible for Brainerd to score many of their points, and also keeping Royalton from scoring. White played in hard luck in throwing baskets, getting only two, one in each half, but his field work was faultless; Lauer playing right guard first half and center the last half, was in the game strong from the whistle, playing a strong field game and securing 1 basket the first half and two the last half. Capt. Sanborn played his usual quick, accurate game, throwing two fouls and a basket in the first half, and also a basket in the second half. Frank Andrews played a fine game, his field work being faultless, and his basket throwing was the feature of the game. If anyone could be picked as a star in Saturday evening's game it would be he. He secured two baskets the first half and four the second half.

For the visitors Bouck at center played a star game when he had the opportunity. McGonagle and McDougall, Wilson and Conner also played a very good game. The Royalton boys were at a big disadvantage on account of the slippery floor and large hall, they being used to a fast floor and a smaller hall.

All the way through the game was a fast and interesting one, while it also demonstrated the fact that Brainerd with plenty of practice, could put out one of the fastest basket ball quints in this section of the state.

Royalton also has a fast quint, but they are somewhat younger than our boys, and do not play with the coolness and precision of Brainerd.

Manager Webb is trying to arrange games with Aitkin, Little Falls and Staples for the near future. The lineup was as follows:

Brainerd	Royalton
Andrews.....rf	McGonagle
White.....lf	Conner
Sanborn.....c	Bouck
Lauer.....rg	McDougall
Kylo.....lg	Wilson
1st half Royalton 4 Brainerd 12	
2nd " " 3 " 16	
Total	7 28

H. E. Webb refereed the first half and Prof. A. W. Holliday, of Royalton was umpire and they reversed positions for the second half.

The Royalton quint is made up of perfect gentlemen and good basket ball players. They left for home on the midnight train expressing themselves as very much pleased with the treatment accorded them by the Brainerd team.

LIKES THE COUNTRY

Roadmaster T. J. Tyler Back From
an Extended Western Trip and
Talks of the Country

Roadmaster T. J. Tyler, of the Northern Pacific railroad, returned Sunday afternoon from a trip to the west. While there he visited Spokane, Malston, and other Washington towns and made several trips up into the British possessions. Mr. Tyler is enthusiastic in his praise of the country, especially its beauty and grandeur. He states that he took a trip of about 200 miles north from Spokane over a branch of the Great Northern railroad, and that there is some of the finest scenery in the world along that line. He visited his son, Dr. Frank Tyler, at Malston, Wash., and says he is prospering in his home and building up a fine practice. The valley in which Malston is located, Mr. Tyler states, is a rolling unwooded valley about three miles wide and very fertile. Mr. Tyler predicts a great future for that region.

Patent Suit of Clothes.

A Norwegian inventor has patented a suit of clothes which will protect its wearer from drowning. The clothes are lined with a nonabsorbent material made of specially prepared vegetable fiber which, without being too heavy, will effectively hold up the weight of a man in the water. Twelve ounces of the new material will, it is claimed, save a person from sinking. The invention has been tested with favorable results at Christiania. Successful trials were also made with rags composed of the same material, capable of supporting two persons in the water.

SERVICE PIPES FROZEN

The Sudden Cold Snaps Cause
Havoc With Brainerd
Plumbing

"This cold weather is hard on the water pipes" remarked a local plumber to a DISPATCH representative Sunday afternoon. "I have been busy all day shutting off frozen water pipes." He stated further that if the cold weather continued without snow there would be trouble with the underground water pipes. The frost in average ground was about a foot and a half deep the last of January. It is now between two and one-half and three feet deep. Growing reminiscent he stated that the deepest frost he ever saw in Brainerd was in the winter of 1894-5. At that time the frost was 13½ feet deep in Front street in front of where the Ransford hotel now stands. The mains were frozen as they were in nearly every town in northern Minnesota and it was necessary to dig down to the main. Just to see how deep the frost was the crew dug down through it and found it 13½ feet. The gentleman stated that it was a good year for the plumbers, but he did not care to see another winter like it.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. W. A. DOW, KIRKMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c, per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

T. M. REILLY BADLY HURT

Fell on Icy Walk Saturday Evening
and Received Bad Fracture of
His Left Shoulder

T. M. Reilly was seriously injured Saturday evening by falling on an icy sidewalk. He started from the home of his daughter, Mrs. Jay Bachelder, to go the home of Mrs. H. P. Dunn, another daughter, and when near the corner of Grove and Fifth streets slipped and fell, striking on his left shoulder, breaking it badly. Some four or five years ago Mr. Reilly was struck by a runaway team near his home in East Brainerd and that shoulder was badly injured and has been partially crippled. It is feared that the former injury will complicate the present one and cause him serious trouble. He is resting as easily as could be expected today.

This May Interest You

No one can be immune from kidney trouble, so just remember that Foley's Kidney cure will stop the irregularity and cure any case of kidney and bladder trouble that is not beyond the reach of medicine. H. P. Dunn. mwfdw

TOYS FOR AN ADULT.

Sent to Lawyer With Few Birthdays
by Joking Friends.

Although thirty-two years old on Feb. 29 next, John Lefferts Conard, one of the best known lawyers in the state of New Jersey and former county solicitor at Trenton, will celebrate his seventh birthday anniversary on that date. His friends have dropped to the humor of the occasion and are already bombarding him with toys suitable for a "seven-year-old."

Conard thinks it bad enough to be born on Feb. 29 and have a birthday anniversary only once in four years, but he is particularly aggrieved at fate in causing him to be born when he was, so that the 300 year correction of the calendar robbed him of one of these four year anniversaries in 1900.

He does not mind missing the usual birthday presents so much, but it is harrowing when he calculates all the post card showers that he has been deprived of during the years that went by without giving him a birthday.

Student's Daring Feat.

Swaying dangerously in a strong wind, supported only by a small flag balyard, Robin Adair, a sophomore at the Washington State university, was recently hoisted 207 feet to the top of the wireless telegraph pole. While his classmates looked on in mingled fear and exaltation Adair untangled the freshmen class banner and was then lowered to the ground. It was because the freshmen had the night before sent their class banner to the top of the pole, where it became caught, that the daring feat was undertaken. When Adair was safely on the ground, he was swung to the shoulders of his classmates and escorted around the campus.

Club of Suffering Fathers.

The Suffering Papa club of Warsaw, Ind., has organized with fifty-seven members. Its object is to accomplish certain domestic reforms, among them these:

Refusal to walk the floor day or night with a squalling infant.

Refusal to assist in the kitchen when daughters are giving parties.

Cigarettes and pipes to be smoked in any part of the house and in the presence of "company."

Daughters' beaux to be called down hard when they get too gay.

W. F. Malsh is master suffering papa. There are junior and senior suffering papas and a suffering papa goat.



Bijou
F. E. LOW, MANAGER.

TO-NIGHT

Thos. A. Edison's latest

"RESCUED FROM AN EAGLE'S NEST"

SYNOPSIS—The baby at play—The eagle seen hovering above—He sights his prey—The downward flight—The eagle picks up the child and carries his victim skyward—The mother discovers her child gone—A mother's anguish—A battle royal between man and bird—The child restored to its anxious mother.

Vivian Reilly in Pictured Melodies.

MATINEE SATURDAY 2:30

Artistic Calenders for 1909

It may be of some interest to some of our reader to learn that they can yet secure calenders for the coming year of 1909. The Dispatch has a complete line of samples and will be very glad to quote you prices. As we have no traveling salesmen at big commissions, we can quote prices as low as the lowest

DON'T DELAY, BUT ORDER NOW

TWENTY YEARS AGO

Under the heading, "Curb Stone Politics, Small Talks Heard on the Street Corners, not intended for Publication," THE DISPATCH contains the following: Dr. J. L. Camp leads in the aldermanic race in the Second ward. C. H. Douglas will probably succeed himself as Mayor of Brainerd. There is talk of Dr. Hemsted as a possible candidate against him, though no formal announcement has been made. Geo. Keough is out with an announcement for alderman from the First ward. Bro. Gardner will have to begin rustling now in earnest. Felix Graham, from the Fourth ward will probably have the easiest walk away of any of the aspiring candidates. His constituents seem bound to see him seated in the council for another term. Candidates for the city clerkship are already bobbing up. So far A. Mahlum, the present incumbent and Russell Sparks are the aspirants with the odds in favor of the former.

Capt. Veon has won the badge of the weekly shoot of the Brainerd Rifle team twice in succession.

Joe Howe has gone to St. Paul, where he will undergo go treatment for an ailment of the ear which has been troubling him since he recovered from the typhoid fever.

Hon. L. E. Lum has accepted Prof. Wilson's challenge for a "spell down," each to choose sides, provided the pro-

ceeds go to the gymnasium of the Y. M. C. A.

L. J. Cale and family returned Wednesday from the coast where they have been rusticated for the past month. Mr. Cale likes Minnesota better than any country he saw while he was gone.

A movement has been on foot for some days to organize a stock company for the Sleeper opera house and The Dispatch is glad to be able to state that the project has been completed, and that Mr. C. P. Spalding has gone to Chicago to engage actors for the company.

Protecting the Vicuna.

Steps are being taken in Peru to prevent the valuable vicuna from being exterminated. This mountain animal is hunted for its wool and for the hides, a rug made from one being worth \$15 to \$50. In consequence of being so persistently hunted the animals migrate to the higher altitudes, where many of them perish because vegetation is so scarce.

Old Papers to Build a Church.

Old papers, sour milk, plaster and whites of eggs are the ingredients used in the construction of a new church in the Roquette slum district of Paris. The ingenious architect who invented this novel building material declares that old papers reduced to a paste, allowed to harden, then covered with a coating of sour milk, plaster and whites of eggs, equal stone, brick or stucco in durability.

Pure Aluminum

Kitchen Ware

WE CARRY THE CELEBRATED
WAGNER LINE and have a large
stock to select from and at prices
which you cannot afford to ignore.

Coffee Pots.....\$1.75 to \$2.00
Tea Pots.....\$1.75 to \$2.00
Tea Kettles.....\$2.50 to \$3.00
Steamers.....\$1.75 to \$2.00

Kettles.....\$1.65 to \$1.85
Skillets.....\$1.00 to \$1.25
Sauce Pans.....\$1.25 to \$1.50
Trays.....\$1.00 to \$1.25

These are the very cheapest for kitchen use, as they last for a lifetime, never tarnish or corrode and always remain bright and clean.

Slipp-Gruenhagen Co.

217-219 Seventh Street South.

WHITE BROS.

Hardware and Sporting Goods
We Carry a Full Line

We guarantee every article to be as represented or your money back

616 Laurel Street.

Brainerd, Minn.

GOODS BURNED AFTER SAVING

Residence of James Sorrenson
at Merrifield Totally Destroyed
by Flames

HUSBAND AND WIFE BURNED Both Badly Scorched Trying to Save Goods Which After- wards Burned

The residence of James Sorrenson, one mile southeast of Merrifield, was totally destroyed by fire Sunday morning with all its contents and Mr. and Mrs. Sorrenson were badly, but it is thought not dangerously, burned.

Mr. Sorrenson, who came down this forenoon on the train to secure clothing and other things to supply the temporary wants of himself and his wife was seen by a DISPATCH representative and gave the story of their loss. The fire started in the roof near the eaves about 8 o'clock in the morning. It is supposed by Mr. Sorrenson to have started from some sparks that flew from the chimney when he started the fire. In less than fifteen minutes the roof fell in. Mrs. Sorrenson rushed up stairs and threw some bedding out of the window and nearly all the hair was burned off from her head and the top of her head badly burned before she got out of the house. Mr. Sorrenson also got some stuff out of the house but the flames caught both that and what Mrs. Sorrenson had saved and it was burned despite their efforts, the flames seeming to curl down to the ground close to the building. Mr. Sorrenson was also badly burned on his head and hands. Neighbors came to their rescue and succeeded in saving the outbuildings, stock and feed.

Mr. Sorrenson states that his loss on household goods is at least \$700 and that he had no insurance. The loss on the building he does not figure as amounting to a great deal as the house was a log one and he already had the lumber on the ground to erect a new one. Mr. Sorrenson has another small house, on a forty which he recently purchased, which, while of logs is of hewn logs and well built and which he will side and use as the kitchen part of his new home, building an upright in front of it. He expects to occupy the building now standing just as soon as he can get new furniture, etc. The many friends of Mr. Sorrenson extend sincere sympathy to him and his wife in their loss.

Chronic Constipation Cured

One who suffers from chronic constipation is in danger of many serious ailments. Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup cures chronic constipation as it aids digestion and stimulates the liver and bowels, restoring the natural action of these organs. Commence taking it today and you will feel better at once. Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup does not nauseate or gripe and is very pleasant to take. Refuse substitutes. H. P. Dunn. mwfwd

PUSHING PREPARATIONS

Gangs of Workmen are Rushing Quarters of Brainerd Business College to Completion

Three gangs of men are at work in the upper story of the Koop block rushing the preparations of the rooms to be occupied by the Brainerd Business College. C. B. Rowley has the contract for the carpenter work, etc., and put a crew at work Saturday afternoon. The city electricians are at work doing the wiring and The Slipp-Gruenhagen Co. has a crew at work putting in the plumbing. Mr. Koop says the rooms will be ready on time, though it may necessitate work nights and Sundays to do it.

WORSHIPING AT A DISTANCE

"Peeping Tom" Proves to be Swain Smitten With Charms of Fair One and Seeks to See Her

The party who had been seen loitering around certain places on the north side was caught by the chief of police Saturday evening. He proved to be a party living in East Brainerd, who was an ardent admirer of a young lady who boarded at one of the places, and often visited at others, where he was seen. According to the statements of the chief who declined to disclose the identity of the man, he had, he said, never gone into any yards, simply watching from the sidewalk to try and catch a sight of his fair one. He promised to keep away in the future and no arrest was made. There are some, however, who believe that more than one person has been prowling around and that there is still reason to watch for burglars.

La Grippe and Pneumonia

Foley's Honey and Tar cures la grippe coughs and prevents pneumonia. Refuse any but the genuine in the yellow package. H. P. Dunn. mwfwd

WENT ICE BOATING

Brainerd Party Enjoyed That Sport on South Long Lake Sunday with Splendid Results

W. A. Spencer, Carl Wright, Clarence Stickney and several ladies went to Mr. Spencer's cottage on South Long Lake, Sunday morning and enjoyed the day ice boating. The ice, the day and the wind were perfect and the boys report the most enjoyable day of that exciting sport which they ever experienced. Carl says that comes the nearest of flying he expects to experience until he becomes an angel.

The editor of the Memphis, Tenn., "Times" writes: "In my opinion Foley's Honey and Tar is the best remedy for coughs, colds and lung trouble, and to my own personal knowledge Foley's Honey and Tar has accomplished many permanent cures that have been little short of marvelous." Refuse any but the genuine in the yellow package. H. P. Dunn. mwfwd

SOLD BARBER SHOP

H. A. Rollins Has Disposed of His Barber Shop that he May De- vote Time to Scalp Fertilizer

H. A. Rollins has disposed of his barber shop in the Walker block to J. Nieman, of St. Paul, who will take possession Tuesday morning. Mr. Rollins will continue to reside in Brainerd and will devote his entire time to the manufacture and sale of his scalp fertilizer, of which he has made a decided success. He will travel on the road a part of the time and personally push the preparation.

HOW IS IT, GOLDIE?

Motley Mercury Tells Tales Out of School Concerning Popular Young Railroad Man

Motley Mercury:—Word has reached that Aless Loom better known to many as "Goldie," is soon to wed a well known and popular young lady of Brainerd, whose name we are requested not to disclose at the present time.

Mr. Loom is a young man of sterling qualities whose boyhood days were passed in Motley, where his parents still live. At present he is in the employ of the Northern Pacific railroad as head clerk in the yard office at Brainerd. Here he has won the respect and admiration of all with whom he has come in contact by his energy and faithfulness to duty.

The best wishes of his many friends in Motley goes out to the young couple in wishing them a long and happy life.

BRAINERD WON AT BASKET BALL

Royalton Has a Fast Team But Not Fast Enough to Beat Brainerd Out

THE SCORE WAS 28 TO 7

Royalton Quint a Fine Bunch of Players and Perfect Gentlemen

Saturday evening Royalton and Brainerd met in a fast game of basket ball at Gardner's hall, Brainerd winning by a score of 28 to 7.

The Royalton quint were a fast bunch, but were outclassed in field work and basket throwing, Brainerd playing one of the best field games that has ever been played in this city. In the game as played by Brainerd, it would be hard to pick a star. Bert Kylo played a very strong game at guard, making it possible for Brainerd to score many of their points, and also keeping Royalton from scoring. White played in hard luck in throwing baskets, getting only two, one in each half, but his field work was faultless; Lauer playing right guard first half and center the last half, was in the game strong from the whistle, playing a strong field game and securing 1 basket the first half and two the last half. Capt. Sanborn played his usual quick, accurate game, throwing two fouls and a basket in the first half, and also a basket in the second half. Frank Andrews played a fine game, his field work being faultless, and his basket throwing was the feature of the game. If anyone could be picked as a star in Saturday evening's game it would be he. He secured two baskets the first half and four the second half.

For the visitors Bouck at center played a star game when he had the opportunity. McGonagle and McDougall, Wilson and Conner also played a very good game. The Royalton boys were at a big disadvantage on account of the slippery floor and large hall, they being used to a fast floor and a smaller hall.

All the way through the game was a fast and interesting one, while it also demonstrated the fact that Brainerd with plenty of practice, could put out one of the fastest basket ball quints in this section of the state.

Royalton also has a fast quint, but they are somewhat younger than our boys, and do not play with the coolness and precision of Brainerd.

Manager Webb is trying to arrange games with Aitkin, Little Falls and Staples for the near future. The lineup was as follows:

Brainerd	Royalton
Andrews..... rf	McGonagle
White..... lf	Conner
Sanborn..... c	Bouck
Lauer..... rg	McDougall
Kylo..... lg	Wilson
1st half Royalton 4	Brainerd 12
2nd " " 3	" 16
Total	7 28

H. E. Webb refereed the first half and Prof. A. W. Holliday, of Royalton was umpire and they reversed positions for the second half.

The Royalton quint is made up of perfect gentlemen and good basket ball players. They left for home on the midnight train expressing themselves as very much pleased with the treatment accorded them by the Brainerd team.

LIKES THE COUNTRY

Roadmaster T. J. Tyler Back From an Extended Western Trip and Talks of the Country

Roadmaster T. J. Tyler, of the Northern Pacific railroad, returned Sunday afternoon from a trip to the west. While there he visited Spokane, Malton, and other Washington towns and made several trips up into the British possessions. Mr. Tyler is enthusiastic in his praise of the country, especially its beauty and grandeur. He states that he took a trip of about 200 miles north from Spokane over a branch of the Great Northern railroad, and that there is some of the finest scenery in the world along that line. He visited his son, Dr. Frank Tyler, at Malton, Wash., and says he is prospering in his home and building up a fine practice. The valley in which Malton is located, Mr. Tyler states, is a rolling unwooded valley about three miles wide and very fertile. Mr. Tyler predicts a great future for that region.

Patent Suit of Clothes.

A Norwegian inventor has patented a suit of clothes which will protect its wearer from drowning. The clothes are lined with a nonabsorbent material made of specially prepared vegetable fiber which, without being too heavy, will effectively hold up the weight of a man in the water. Twelve ounces of the new material will, it is claimed, save a person from sinking. The invention has been tested with favorable results at Christiania. Successful trials were also made with rags composed of the same material, capable of supporting two persons in the water.

SERVICE PIPES FROZEN

The Sudden Cold Snaps Cause Havoc With Brainerd Plumbing

"This cold weather is hard on the water pipes" remarked a local plumber to a DISPATCH representative Sunday afternoon. "I have been busy all day shutting off frozen water pipes." He stated further that if the cold weather continued without snow there would be trouble with the underground water pipes. The frost in average ground was about a foot and a half deep the last of January. It is now between two and one-half and three feet deep. Growing reminiscent he stated that the deepest frost he ever saw in Brainerd was in the winter of 1894-5. At that time the frost was 13½ feet deep in Front street in front of where the Ransford hotel now stands. The mains were frozen as they were in nearly every town in northern Minnesota and it was necessary to dig down to the main. Just to see how deep the frost was the crew dug down through it and found it 13½ feet. The gentleman stated that it was a good year for the plumbers, but he did not care to see another winter like it.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. W. D. KELLOGG, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c, per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

T. M. REILLY BADLY HURT

Fell on Icy Walk Saturday Evening and Received Bad Fracture of His Left Shoulder

T. M. Reilly was seriously injured Saturday evening by falling on an icy sidewalk. He started from the home of his daughter, Mrs. Jay Bachelder, to go to the home of Mrs. H. P. Dunn, another daughter, and when near the corner of Grove and Fifth streets slipped and fell, striking on his left shoulder, breaking it badly. Some four or five years ago Mr. Reilly was struck by a runaway team near his home in East Brainerd and that shoulder was badly injured and has been partially crippled. It is feared that the former injury will complicate the present one and cause him serious trouble. He is resting as easily as could be expected today.

This May Interest You

No one can be immune from kidney trouble, so just remember that Foley's Kidney cure will stop the irregularities and cure any case of kidney and bladder trouble that is not beyond the reach of medicine. H. P. Dunn. mwfwd

TOYS FOR AN ADULT.

Sent to Lawyer With Few Birthdays by Joking Friends.

Although thirty-two years old on Feb. 29 next, John Lefferts Conard, one of the best known lawyers in the state of New Jersey and former county solicitor at Trenton, will celebrate his seventeenth birthday anniversary on that date. His friends have dropped to the humor of the occasion and are already bombarding him with toys suitable for a "seven-year-old."

Conard thinks it had enough to be born on Feb. 29 and have a birthday anniversary only once in four years, but he is particularly aggrieved at fate in causing him to be born when he was, so that the 300 year correction of the calendar robbed him of one of these four year anniversaries in 1900.

He does not mind missing the usual birthday presents so much, but it is harrowing when he calculates all the post card showers that he has been deprived of during the years that went by without giving him a birthday.

Student's Daring Feat.

Swaying dangerously in a strong wind, supported only by a small flag halyard, Robin Adair, a sophomore at the Washington State university, was recently hoisted 207 feet to the top of the wireless telegraph pole. While his classmates looked on in mingled fear and exaltation Adair untangled the freshmen class banner and was then lowered to the ground. It was because the freshmen had the night before sent their class banner to the top of the pole, where it became caught, that the daring feat was undertaken. When Adair was safely on the ground, he was swung to the shoulders of his classmates and escorted around the campus.

Club of Suffering Fathers.

The Suffering Papa club of Warsaw, Ind., has organized with fifty-seven members. Its object is to accomplish certain domestic reforms, among them these:

Refusal to walk the floor day or night with a squalling infant.
Refusal to assist in the kitchen when daughters are giving parties.
Cigarettes and pipes to be smoked in any part of the house and in the presence of "company."
Daughters' beaux to be called down hard when they get too gay.
W. F. Malish is master suffering papa. There are junior and senior suffering papas and a suffering papa goat.



For Goodness' Sake Get
Karo
CORN SYRUP
A Treat That Makes You Eat
CORN PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING CO.

Karo Corn Syrup is more than "goodness"—it's a food so valuable in its properties that authorities class it high among food products. Not only nutritious but delicious—a golden syrup of exquisite flavor that pleases all palates. For every use from griddle cakes to candy.
10c., 25c., and 50c. in air-tight tins.



Bijou
F. E. LOW, MANAGER.

TO-NIGHT

Thos. A. Edison's latest

"RESCUED FROM AN EAGLE'S NEST"

SYNOPSIS—The baby at play—The eagle seen hovering above—He sights his prey—The downward flight—The eagle picks up the child and carries his victim skyward—The mother discovers her child gone—A mother's anguish—A battle royal between man and bird—The child restored to its anxious mother.

Vivian Reilly in Pictured Melodies.

MATINEE SATURDAY 2:30

Artistic Calenders for 1909

It may be of some interest to some of our reader to learn that they can get secure calenders for the coming year of 1909. The Dispatch has a complete line of samples and will be very glad to quote you prices. As we have no traveling salesmen at big commissions, we can quote prices as low as the lowest

DON'T DELAY, BUT ORDER NOW

TWENTY YEARS AGO

Under the heading, "Curb Stone Politics, Small Talks Heard on the Street Corners, not intended for Publication," THE DISPATCH contains the following: Dr. J. L. Camp leads in the aldermanic race in the Second ward.C. H. Douglas will probably succeed himself as Mayor of Brainerd. There is talk of Dr. Hemsted as a possible candidate against him, though no formal announcement has been made.Geo. Keough is out with an announcement for alderman from the First ward. Bro. Gardner will have to begin rustling now in earnest.Felix Graham, from the Fourth ward will probably have the easiest walk away of any of the aspiring candidates. His constituents seem bound to see him seated in the council for another term.Candidates for the city clerkship are already bobbing up. So far A. Mahlum, the present incumbent and Russell Sparks are the aspirants with the odds in favor of the former.

Capt. Veon has won the badge of the weekly shoot of the Brainerd Rifle team twice in succession.

Joe Howe has gone to St. Paul, where he will under go treatment for an ailment of the ear which has been troubling him since he recovered from the typhoid fever.

Hon. L. E. Lum has accepted Prof. Wilson's challenge for a "spell down," each to choose sides, provided the pro-

ceeds go to the gymnasium of the Y. M. C. A.

L. J. Cale and family returned Wednesday from the coast where they have been rusticiating for the past month. Mr. Cale likes Minnesota better than any country he saw while he was gone.

A movement has been on foot for some days to organize a stock company for the Sleeper opera house and The Dispatch is glad to be able to state that the project has been completed, and that Mr. C. P. Spalding has gone to Chicago to engage actors for the company.

Protecting the Vicuna.

Steps are being taken in Peru to prevent the valuable vicuna from being exterminated. This mountain animal is hunted for its wool and for the hides, a rug made from one being worth \$15 to \$50. In consequence of being so persistently hunted the animals migrate to the higher altitudes, where many of them perish because vegetation is so scarce.

Old Papers to Build a Church.

Old papers, sour milk, plaster and whites of eggs are the ingredients used in the construction of a new church in the Roquette slum district of Paris. The ingenious architect who invented this novel building material declares that old papers reduced to a paste, allowed to harden, then covered with a coating of sour milk, plaster and whites of eggs, equal stone, brick or stucco in durability.

WHITE BROS.

Hardware and Sporting Goods We Carry a Full Line

We guarantee every article to be as represented or your money back

616 Laurel Street.

Brainerd, Minn.

Pure Aluminum

Kitchen Ware

WE CARRY THE CELEBRATED WAGNER LINE and have a large stock to select from and at prices which you cannot afford to ignore.

Coffee Pots.....	\$1.75 to \$2.00
Tea Pots.....	\$1.75 to \$2.00
Tea Kettles.....	\$2.50 to \$3.00
Steamers.....	\$1.75 to \$2.00

Kettles.....	\$1.65 to \$1.85
Skillets.....	\$1.00 to \$1.25
Sauce Pans.....	\$1.25 to \$1.50
Trays.....	\$1.00 to \$1.25

These are the very cheapest for kitchen use, as they last for a lifetime, never tarnish or corrode and always remain bright and clean.

Slipp-Gruenhagen Co.

217-219 Seventh Street South.

DEFENSE OF THE NAVY

Made by Admiral Converse in His Report.

AT ROOSEVELT'S DIRECTION

Reply to Recent Criticisms of the American Navy Is Given to the Public—Ships Just as Good as Those of Any Other Nation.

Washington, Feb. 17.—By direction of the president, Secretary Metcalf has made public the report of Admiral Converse on the fighting ships of the American navy, called forth by many criticisms recently published in magazines and otherwise. This report was prepared primarily to satisfy the president as to the exact state of our naval ships compared with those of other navies and its publication is authorized with the design to reassure the American sailors as to the quality of the weapons with which they must go into battle. While, of course, it is regarded as desirable that our navy shall not be underrated abroad and that the American people shall know the conditions under which their ships were designed, it is even more essential in the judgment of the president and the naval officials that the men who are to man the ships shall not have their moral courage sapped or weakened by the slightest doubt of the fact that they have as serviceable and efficient weapons as the sailors of any other navy in the world. Another purpose of the publication is to make clear the fact that the voluntary critics of our navy have spoken and written in a half-light; that the officers who designed our ships were aware of many defects of ships in foreign navies which have been unduly praised as perfect examples of naval architecture, and that in designing our ships these defects were taken into account and avoided, while every effort was made to embody the best and most modern native ideas as well as those which the experience of foreign navies have shown to be sound.

Admiral Converse characterizes the criticisms as "prepared by persons whose knowledge of the subjects discussed was limited and incorrect." There was, he says, ample justification for the adoption of the battleship designs which have been followed.

Compromises in Designs.

"We have," he says, "made compromises in our designs of battleships, because it is impossible to construct a perfect battleship. Such compromises have perhaps detracted from the desired perfect ship in some respects, but at the same time have made it possible to improve upon some other existing disadvantages, and, on the whole, the compromises, each and all, have tended towards a nearer approach to the desired perfect finality. Other nations have labored and will, like ourselves, continue to labor, under this same difficulty in endeavoring to approach as near as possible to that impossibility—a perfect battleship. In making compromises in the building of our ships, I am satisfied that in every instance all concerned in the work have acted honestly and patriotically, and only with the desire to produce the best ship possible. The result has been in each case, ship by ship, and year by year, an improvement upon all that have preceded, and no ship has been built by us inferior to those of any nation designed at the same time.

"The quality of the material of our navy is inferior to none; in quantity of vessels alone are we lacking. With an increase in number of ships, the American navy will have been supplied the only feature necessary to make it second to none in all that tends toward fighting efficiency, and when the stress of actual combat, if such should ever unfortunately come, brings the only really practical test, our country need have no misgivings or fear but that our battleships will give an excellent account of themselves and prove themselves all that we have designed them for and know them to be."

Carrying Out of Fleet Tactics.

The admiral says in treating of battle drills that it was not until the spring of 1903 that our "new navy" achieved the size of a squadron—eight battleships; and not until last spring that we acquired a fleet—two squadrons. It then for the first time became possible to carry out fleet tactics. These were begun in July, were interrupted for target practice and resumed again in the present voyage to the Pacific coast. Battle drills, training to meet the enemy under conditions probable or liable to occur, have been given much attention in recent years, he says, although carried out with the limited number of ships available.

Great advantage is looked for as the result of such exercises by the sixteen battleships in fleet assemblage. In this connection, the admiral remarks: "The personnel of our navy, in ambition and professional knowledge, is second to none in the world."

Considerable space is devoted to a refutation of the criticism that American fighting ships do not set as high out of the water as those of foreign navies. It is admitted by the admiral that the Indiana and Kearsarge classes—the first battleships of the navy—are two low forward for efficient fighting at sea in fairly heavy weather, "but the remainder of our battleships could without doubt give a good account of themselves in a fight at sea

in any weather in which it is at all likely for a fleet to engage."

Attention is called to four of the Russian battleships which were captured or sunk in the battle of the sea of Japan, all of which rose twenty-seven feet out of the water—higher than any of our ships. The question presents the choice of being well armed and consequently weighing lower in the water and being lightly armed and setting high out. It is stated to be the policy of the American navy "to always have our vessels armed better than our opponents."

"It may not be amiss," the report adds, "while dealing with the subject of guns and freeboard, to add that the Japanese in their most recently designed ships, have, notwithstanding an increase of speed and length of vessel, not raised their gun positions nor the freeboard, which is one of the results gained from their experiences from their recent war, and which seems to uphold the good idea of our system of building ships without the excessive heights deemed to be necessary by some critics."

As to the height of gun position, it is stated that, with the exception of the Indiana and Kearsarge classes, our ships carry their forward turret guns generally higher than similar ships of the British and Japanese navies, "and in the heights above water of guns firing on the broadside we are noticeably in the lead."

Based Upon False Assumption.

In answering the criticism of the position of the armor belt intended to protect the vitals of a battleship, the admiral again refers to the Russo-Japanese contest. The criticisms, he explains, are based upon the assumption that vessels will always strive to go into action at their deep draft. To show that such is not the correct assumption, he adds:

"One of the principal causes of the defeat of the Russian fleet in the battle of Tsushima straits in May, 1905, is attributed to the fact that the vessels of that fleet were overloaded with coal and stores of all kinds; and it is asserted that his subordinates were unable to understand the great desire which Admiral Rojestvensky always seemed to have to carry immense amounts of coal—his vessels having on board at this battle enough to steam a distance of more than 3,000 miles, while the actual distance required to be traveled was but 900. His ships were similarly overloaded with stores and supplies. This overloaded condition of the Russian fleet, let it be understood, was while passing through the waters and immediate proximity to the naval bases of a hostile fleet of relatively their own strength and with the probability of meeting the enemy's fleet in battle so great that it might have been regarded as almost a certainty. On the other hand it is stated on reliable authority that the Japanese fleet, in anticipation of meeting the Russian fleet, had been completely stripped by removing everything possible in the way of weight (equipment, superfluous stores, etc.) from the vessels and that they had on board

At the Time of the Battle provisions sufficient to last only ten days. It may be reasonably assumed become of their lightness these vessels were near what we would call their 'normal draft.' Togo's fleet was in fighting trim; Rojestvensky's fleet was not. The result could easily have been forecasted—still the critics of our navy would have us believe that ships should always, as a preparation for battle, put themselves in the condition of those that met defeat."

Describing the loaded condition of our own fleet in its voyage to the West Indies last winter, the admiral says the ships were so loaded down that the upper edge of their belt armor was near the water; "and similarly when the fleet sailed but a short time ago for the Pacific their draft was even greater than on the other occasions. Both these cases, however, were exceptions, in fact the fleet was making a 'strategic' move, and carried with it everything necessary for its own consumption on the cruise and everything possible in the way of supplies and ammunition for use at its future base, conditions which would not obtain in case of anticipated or imminent fleet action."

"Devices to prevent the two-fold danger of flare back and ignition of grains of powder in turrets," the report says, "have been installed in our ships. Otherwise in turret design we are like the British, French and Japanese navies. Our ammunition hoists, it is maintained, are not inferior to those of other navies."

A present lack in the supply of torpedoes is admitted, due to the inability of manufacturers to meet the demand. This is to be remedied by the completion of a torpedo factory at the Newport, R. I., naval station. It is asserted that our navy is abreast of the times in the matter of sights, range finders and conning towers.

Breaks American Ski Record.

Duluth, Feb. 17.—Seven thousand people saw John Mangseth of Duluth establish a new American ski jump record at Chester Creek hill. The jump was 117 feet, three feet farther than his brother, Ole Mangseth, jumped a year ago at Red Wing, when he made an American long distance jump which had not previously been officially beaten.

Killed by Embalming Fluid.

Duluth, Feb. 17.—John Flood of Duluth, engaged in the undertaking business, died here of blood poisoning at the age of forty-five years. He leaves a widow and an adopted son. Mr. Flood contracted the blood poisoning while handling embalming fluid. Some of the stuff got into his system through a cut in his hand.

CONQUERING THE AIR

Flight of Henry Farman's Aeroplane in Paris.

GRACEFUL BEYOND MEASURE

Work of the Successful Inventor and Hopes Founded Upon His Achievement—How Frenchmen Encourage Progress by Giving Prizes.

I was lucky enough to study at leisure the trial flights in Paris of Henry Farman for winning the \$10,000 prize which he earned so well, writes the New York Post's special Paris correspondent. He was to fly on his aeroplane a half kilometer (one-third of a mile), then turn a goal and return to the starting point, all without once touching ground. The length of this irregular oval around which he took his course in midair was full three-quarters of a mile, and since his victory, out of pure lightness of heart at a motor working well, he has made a circular flight three times as long. Not enough has been said of the mere look of man and machine as they "plane" against the sky, for a new verb is needed to describe the motion.

It is like nothing else ever seen before. It is not even like Santos-Dumont's little dirigible balloon, the No. 9, which carried him back and forth so easily from place to place in the Bois de Boulogne, like an automobile running through the air. Small as its gas bag was, the No. 9, like all balloons, kept the look of being suspended by something held up in the air as it glided about. On the other hand, the biggest kite shows always by its movements that a string is holding it down. Farman's aeroplane moves like neither the one nor the other. It does not even resemble a giant bird cutting through space any more than an automobile resembles a horse.

It is a vast human structure, as evidently a machine as a steam engine, with its spread of boxlike cells and whirling motor and place for the pilot in the middle. Its flight through the air in long rising and falling curves as the motor varies its power is graceful beyond measure, but thoroughly human—just such a mechanical grace as that of a motor launch over a broad expanse of water.

Soon the sight will become as common as any other, for men have found what Clerk Maxwell called in electricity the "go" of the thing. Farman knows now just how many pounds weight his motor will take up into the air and for how long a flight. The motor's the thing.

All these steady advances, however slow, were made possible by Santos-Dumont's daring in hitching a petroleum motor to a balloon. I was also lucky enough to follow his very first experiments, only ten years ago. He had to face the entreaties of anxious friends and the open scorn of professional men of the air. He went on his way, year after year, undiscouraged by repeated failures. But he made of each failure a trial experiment of his principle, which he was sure was right. Thanks to his experiments, we have now two branches of an already practical industry—petroleum as a means of transport through the air. There are the great motor balloons for war, and there are these machines like Farman's, without any gas to help them, flying of themselves by the propulsion of a petroleum motor. The world has moved within that space of ten years.

No fair man can doubt that these flying machines will be made practical, little by little, like everything that comes to stay. They are here now for learning and sport. Soon rich amateurs will use them for their luxurious pleasure. Last will come their plain, everyday use when time and constant experiments shall have made known their possibilities.

The prizes which stimulate to experiments like Farman's have been graduated here in France with great good sense. Instead of asking a brand new, still uncertain invention to be put in competition with motor locomotion long practiced on terra firma, the first prize was for flight in a straight line for a distance long enough to prevent skeptics saying, "Pooh, that was only a great bound in the air!" Santos-Dumont won this first prize last autumn. Just as he was the first—publicly—to steer a balloon.

Then M. Deutsch, the same who gave the \$20,000 won by Santos by steering his balloon from St. Cloud round the Eiffel tower and back, and M. Archdeacon offered the prize which Farman has just won. The task was to fly a moderate distance and turn in the air and return to the starting point.

Now M. Armand, an engineer of international reputation and an authority on aeronautics, offers \$2,000 to the man who will fly on his aeroplane for one-quarter of an hour without touching ground.

First to fly at all, then to steer the flight, now to prolong the flight—these are the natural beginnings, even with a bird learning to fly. In due time will come long distance flights, starting and landing and steering matches, then other exercises of skill and—crown of all, as with the horse, with automobiles, with transatlantics—races. This is a practical order of things instead of summoning the inventor first off to do everything at once or for ever after hold his peace.

Englishmen are claiming Farman as their own, and he may be one of the king's subjects. For all that, he is a product of Paris as a man and as one who has flown through the air. His parents are Scotch and have lived in Paris since 1867.

HOME FOR THE NEEDY.

Unemployed to Have Self Supporting Workshop in New York.

New York philanthropists have decided upon the erection in New York of a \$200,000 building in which work will be given unemployed men. It was stated at the meeting at which this decision was reached that there are at least 10,000 unemployed men in New York city. Of 997 men of the worthy unemployed class, it was said, eighty were graduates of the biggest universities of the east.

Dr. Harvey Furbay said: "The institution is now a reality, and, although the contracts have not been signed, I can make a few announcements concerning the scope of the enterprise. The building will be situated at Lafayette street and Bond street. It will not be a mere lodging house, but a workshop as well, and he who does not work shall not eat. This is merely to take care of the worthy men who are willing and industrious. The home, therefore, will not appeal to the professional vagrant."

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"It is often difficult to discriminate between a man genuinely in hard luck and generally in hard luck. This will be the purpose of the proposed home. A big workshop will keep the men busy throughout the day. There will be a furniture repair shop, as this is work any man can do under the direction of a skilled foreman."

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Californian Buys Leaf Litter From the Government For Orange Growers.

Leaves are the latest product of the national forests to be put to good use. A southern Californian man has gone in the business of making fertilizer from the accumulations of leaf litter for use on the orange groves around Pasadena and recently closed a deal with Uncle Sam for leaves from the San Gabriel national forest.

The purchaser intends to haul out the leaves, allow them to decay and then sell them for fertilizer for \$5 or more a load. The sale of humus, or decayed leaf litter, from the forests is quite generally practiced in Europe, where intensive conditions of farm and forest management prevail, and the humus is used for fertilizing agricultural land. Since, however, good soil conditions and therefore good tree growth are largely dependent on the existence of humus its removal is carefully regulated.

In the proper farming regions of the United States the use of decayed litter for fertilizing purposes has long been practiced, but in contrast to Europe no thought has been given to the deterioration of the soil conditions in the forests. It has been a case of "robbing Peter to pay Paul."

The leaves involved in this sale in southern California will be taken only from areas designated by forest officers, chiefly around public camping places, where their removal will help to lessen the forest fire danger. In no case will leaf litter be removed from tracts where there is seedling growth nor where its removal would cause the soil to wash.

MANY AIRSHIP CRANKS.

Victims of Delusions Write to Senators and Representatives.

Human delusions keep pace with human inventions. A few years ago the United States was filled with men who had delusions about the telephone. A little later disordered brains worked out theories about the phonograph. Now the airship delusion seems to be the rage, says a special Washington correspondent of the New York Post. Hardly a week passes that senators and representatives do not receive letters from harmless cranks who think they have solved the problem of aerial navigation. A few days ago a representative from Illinois received a long letter from a man in Chicago. The first part of the letter was a well written criticism of army engineers and other government officials who have been testing various devices for conquering the air. The representative read on with interest, thinking his correspondent an expert. He was about to dictate a letter of thanks when he observed a postscript reading as follows:

"If you will let me have \$125,000, I will give you the finest airship ever built. I want fifteen acres all fenced in and shops and tools for manufacturing. I will furnish airships for war, freight or passengers—from Chicago to the north pole and back in fourteen days or through the center of the earth and come out at the south pole in seventy days. My airships will carry 200 men and baggage. Let the government put up the money, and I will show you that it can be done. It is up to you whether you intend to protect the country."

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Successful tests have been made by the Erie road of a mechanical stoker, for which it is predicted that it will revolutionize the methods of firing locomotives and effect an immense saving in fuel. With the device in use the fireman simply rakes coal into a conveyor, which deposits it on a shelf inside the fire box, from whence it is blown by steam jets to all portions of the grate, evenly distributed and superheated. This avoids the constant opening of the door, with its consequent loss of heat.

DESERT GRASS TEST.

Alfa Variety to Be Grown in Southern California.

USEFUL FOR PAPERMAKING.

Los Angeles Man Has Two Sacks of Seed From Faraway Africa—Success of Experiments May Mean Creation of Big Industry.

Carefully protected in the safe of one of the business houses of Los Angeles repose two small sacks of grass seed upon which are based hopes of great things, says the Los Angeles Times. The sacks contain alfa seed from the great Sahara desert. They may be the forerunner of an important papermaking industry in southern California.

The alfa seeds were sent by Professor David Fairchild of the bureau of plant industry, United States department of agriculture, to J. C. Conrad of Los Angeles, who had become interested in the possibilities of raising this grass on the desert lands of southern California and Arizona for papermaking. It was necessary to send to Africa for the seeds, and the small consignment recently received will be carefully planted for experiment work. One portion of the seed will go to Daggett, in the heart of the desert, on the Santa Fe railway. There it will be planted on the ranch of T. S. Van Dyke, one of the pioneer desert ranchers, who has attained much success in propagating various growths suited to arid districts.

Another portion will be planted at Mecca, on lands owned by Frank R. Strong, and the third allotment goes to Thermal, in the heart of Coachella valley, where Mr. Conrad believes conditions of the higher levels are very similar to those to be found in the native soil of the alfa grass.

On account of the constantly diminishing supply of material for papermaking, Mr. Conrad became interested in the possibilities of growing alfa grass on California's arid lands. His attention was attracted by a brief statement made in one of Frank G. Carpenter's letters to the Times.

Mr. Carpenter, writing from Beni Oumil, in the Sahara desert, 400 miles south of the Port of Oran, says of the alfa:

"I have been passing through a great plain of yellow, sandy soil, covered here and there with stones and spotted everywhere with bunches of the dry alfa grass.

"The alfa was growing right in the sands. It is a long, wiry grass, which is gathered by the thousands of tons and shipped to Europe for the making of paper. It is cut by the Arabs, and there are companies with immense capital which handle it. It grows to the height of my waist, in bunches, some of which are not bigger than one's fist, while others sprout out of mounds which would fill a half bushel measure. It looks tough and dry, but nevertheless large flocks of sheep, goats and camels feed upon it."

It is possible, if the experiments in the growth of the alfa grass in the Coachella and Imperial valleys and on the Mohave desert, in San Bernardino county, prove a success, that paper mills will be erected in southern California to handle the product, as it is claimed that the material makes a paper of superior quality which will command top prices. The material is especially suitable for high grade book papers.

The leaves of the alfa grass are from eighteen inches to two feet in length. They have the peculiarity of breaking off at the base, so that they are gathered by the exertion of a steady pull, after which they are sorted according to their color and length and tied in bundles for exportation. About \$1,000,000 worth of the grass is exported annually from Algeria, and the constantly increasing shortage of raw material for the manufacture of paper makes a permanent field for the crop.

Mr. Conrad is certain that on the higher lands of the Coachella and Imperial valleys, at present nonirrigable, the alfa grass will prove a profitable crop. He believes that the cost of gathering the grass, which is plucked by hand in the African desert, will be greatly lessened if it proves a good desert crop in California by the invention of labor saving machinery.

The Duck Pest.

Wild ducks are giving some of the farmers in the vicinity of Holtville, Cal., a merry run for their money. On Farmer Coon's place a few days ago thousands of them could have been seen eagerly devouring the new sown grain. The grain growers in the vicinity of Slisbee also are complaining. Mr. Ijams owns something like 200 acres six or eight miles southwest of El Centro. He has irrigated eighty acres of his place and planted barley. Before the grain had hardly sprouted the ravenous and half starved wary bird was on the scene ready for action. Unless the valley farmers get together and exterminate this pest they might as well cease trying to raise grain. The solution of the duck problem is up to them.

USED UNFAIR METHODS.

Competitors of the Standard Testify Against Oil Trust.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 14.—George C. and Henry A. Higen, brothers of Thomas L. Higen of Springfield, Mass., and members of the same business firm, were among the witnesses who testified at the hearing in connection with the action brought by the United States government to dissolve the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Their testimony was similar to that given by Thomas L. Higen, they also claiming that the Standard in competition with their firm used unfair methods. George C. Higen swore that the Standard gave rebates and other inducements to patrons of the firm with which he is connected so as to divert business from his firm to the Standard. He also told of threats made to the merchants by representatives of the Standard Oil company.

Henry A. Higen testified that in about seventy-five towns in this section of New York state and in the New England states, the Standard had cut the price of oil whenever his firm entered the field as its competitor.

CALDWELL IN AN ASYLUM.

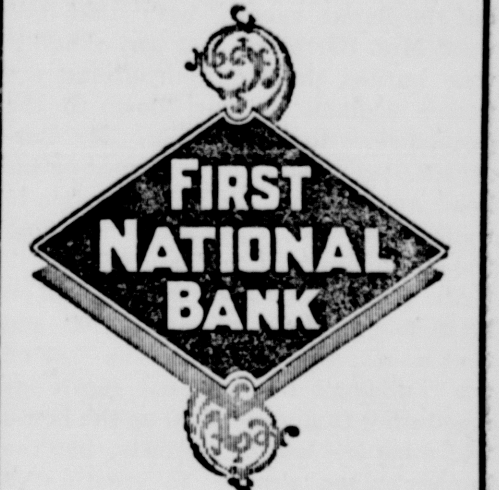
Noted Witness in Druce Case Adjudged a Paranoiac.

New York, Feb. 17.—Adjudged a paranoiac, Robert C. Caldwell, who attained international notoriety through his testimony in the Druce case in London, Eng., where he has been wanted since on a charge of perjury, was removed from his home in Staten Island to the insane asylum on Ward's Island.

G. D. LABAR, President.
G. W. HOLLAND, Vice President.

F. A. FARRAR, Cashier.
GEO. H. BROWN, Asst. Cashier.

Capital \$50,000



Surplus \$50,000

Interest Paid on Time and Saving Deposits

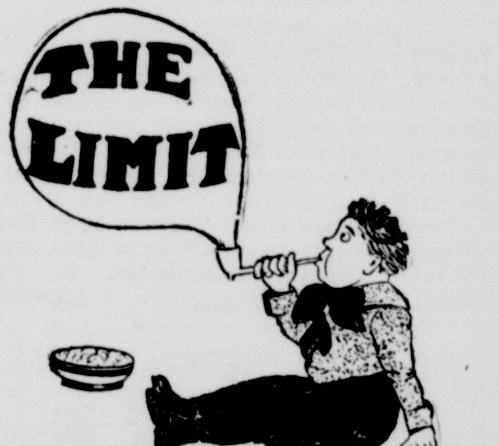
We Solicit Your Banking Business

DR. JOSEPH NICHOLSON

O'Brien Block

712 Laurel St. Phone 733

Open Day and Night



Isn't it the limit to come home cold and tired, dead anxious for a drink and find nothing in the house but water or insipid tea and coffee? The wise thing for every man in this town to do is to call on us for a bottle of the liquor he likes best. We keep all the favorite brands of whisky and we always sell cheaply.

John Coates Liquor Co

WANTS

Notices under this head will be charged for at the rate of one cent a word for the first insertion and one-half a cent a word for subsequent insertions—strictly cash in advance unless advertiser has ledger account with the office, but no ad will be taken for less than ten cents.

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. 624 North 5th street. 213tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms at the Pierce Block for light house keeping. 204tf

WANTED—To buy second hand refrigerator. Milsbaugh, Bane block. 2156

FOR SALE CHEAP—Single comb Buff Orpington cocks. Pure breed. 813 Quince street So. 2153

FOUND—A gentleman's watch Friday noon. Owner call at Rollins' barber shop. 1t

FOR SALE CHEAP—And on monthly payments 3 room house and 1 acre of ground for garden. Eight blocks from N. P. shops. Hiram Gilson, Miracle Block. 2123p

WANTED—Dr. Sigler, specialist, acute and chronic diseases of women given especial attention. Call or write for information. All correspondence confidential. Write today. 44 Syndicate Block, 521 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. 21613

DEFENSE OF THE NAVY

Made by Admiral Converse
in His Report.

AT ROOSEVELT'S DIRECTION

Reply to Recent Criticisms of the
American Navy Is Given to the Pub-
lic—Ships Just as Good as Those of
Any Other Nation.

Washington, Feb. 17.—By direction of the president, Secretary Metcalf has made public the report of Admiral Converse on the fighting ships of the American navy, called forth by many criticisms recently published in magazines and otherwise. This report was prepared primarily to satisfy the president as to the exact state of our naval ships compared with those of other navies and its publication is authorized with the design to reassure the American sailors as to the quality of the weapons with which they must go into battle. While, of course, it is regarded as desirable that our navy shall not be underrated abroad and that the American people shall know the conditions under which their ships were designed, it is even more essential in the judgment of the president and the naval officials that the men who are to man the ships shall not have their moral courage sapped or weakened by the slightest doubt of the fact that they have as serviceable and efficient weapons as the sailors of any other navy in the world. Another purpose of the publication is to make clear the fact that the voluntary critics of our navy have spoken and written in a half-light; that the officers who designed our ships were aware of many defects of ships in foreign navies which have been unduly praised as perfect examples of naval architecture, and that in designing our ships these defects were taken into account and avoided, while every effort was made to embody the best and most modern native ideas as well as those which the experience of foreign navies have shown to be sound. Admiral Converse characterizes the criticisms as "prepared by persons whose knowledge of the subjects discussed was limited and incorrect." There was, he says, ample justification for the adoption of the battleship designs which have been followed.

Compromises in Designs.

"We have," he says, "made compromises in our designs of battleships, because it is impossible to construct a perfect battleship. Such compromises have perhaps detracted from the desired perfect ship in some respects, but at the same time have made it possible to improve upon some other existing disadvantages, and, on the whole, the compromises, each and all, have tended towards a nearer approach to the desired perfect finality. Other nations have labored and will, like ourselves, continue to labor, under this same difficulty in endeavoring to approach as near as possible to that impossibility—a perfect battleship. In making compromises in the building of our ships, I am satisfied that in every instance all concerned in the work have acted honestly and patriotically, and only with the desire to produce the best ship possible. The result has been in each case, ship by ship, and year by year, an improvement upon all that have preceded, and no ship has been built by us inferior to those of any nation designed at the same time.

"The quality of the material of our navy is inferior to none; in quantity of vessels alone we are lacking. With an increase in number of ships, the American navy will have been supplied the only feature necessary to make it second to none in all that tends toward fighting efficiency, and when the stress of actual combat, if such should ever unfortunately come, brings the only really practical test, our country need have no misgivings or fear but that our battleships will give an excellent account of themselves and prove themselves all that we have designed them for and know them to be."

Carrying Out of Fleet Tactics.

The admiral says in treating of battle drills that it was not until the spring of 1903 that our "new navy" achieved the size of a squadron—eight battleships; and not until last spring that we acquired a fleet—two squadrons. It then for the first time became possible to carry out fleet tactics. These were begun in July, were interrupted for target practice and resumed again in the present voyage to the Pacific coast. Battle drills, training to meet the enemy under conditions probable or liable to occur, have been given much attention in recent years, he says, although carried out with the limited number of ships available.

Great advantage is looked for as the result of such exercises by the sixteen battleships in fleet assemblage. In this connection, the admiral remarks: "The personnel of our navy, in ambition and professional knowledge, is second to none in the world." Considerable space is devoted to a refutation of the criticism that American fighting ships do not set as high out of the water as those of foreign navies. It is admitted by the admiral that the Indiana and Kearsarge classes—the first battleships of the navy—are two low forward for efficient fighting at sea in fairly heavy weather, "but the remainder of our battleships could without doubt give a good account of themselves in a fight at sea

in any weather in which it is at all likely for a fleet to engage."

Attention is called to four of the Russian battleships which were captured or sunk in the battle of the sea of Japan, all of which rose twenty-seven feet out of the water—higher than any of our ships. The question presents the choice of being well armed and consequently weighted lower in the water and being lightly armed and setting high out. It is stated to be the policy of the American navy "to always have our vessels armed better than our opponents."

"It may not be amiss," the report adds, "while dealing with the subject of guns and freeboard, to add that the Japanese in their most recently designed ships, have, notwithstanding an increase of speed and length of vessel, not raised their gun positions nor the freeboard, which is one of the results gained from their experiences from their recent war, and which seems to uphold the good idea of our system of building ships without the excessive heights deemed to be necessary by some critics."

As to the height of gun position, it is stated that, with the exception of the Indiana and Kearsarge classes, our ships carry their forward turret guns generally higher than similar ships of the British and Japanese navies, "and in the heights above water of guns firing on the broadside we are noticeably in the lead."

Based Upon False Assumption.

In answering the criticism of the position of the armor belt intended to protect the vitals of a battleship, the admiral again refers to the Russo-Japanese contest. The criticisms, he explains, are based upon the assumption that vessels will always strive to go into action at their deep load draft. To show that such is not the correct assumption, he adds:

"One of the principal causes of the defeat of the Russian fleet in the battle of Tsushima straits in May, 1905, is attributed to the fact that the vessels of that fleet were overloaded with coal and stores of all kinds; and it is asserted that his subordinates were unable to understand the great desire which Admiral Rojestvensky always seemed to have to carry immense amounts of coal—his vessels having on board at this battle enough to steam a distance of more than 3,000 miles, while the actual distance required to be traveled was but 900. His ships were similarly overloaded with stores and supplies. This overloaded condition of the Russian fleet, let it be understood, was while passing through the waters and immediate proximity to the naval bases of a hostile fleet of relatively their own strength and with the probability of meeting the enemy's fleet in battle so great that it might have been regarded as almost a certainty. On the other hand it is stated on reliable authority that the Japanese fleet, in anticipation of meeting the Russian fleet, had been completely stripped by removing everything possible in the way of weight (equipment, superfluous stores, etc.) from the vessels and that they had on board

At the Time of the Battle

provisions sufficient to last only ten days. It may be reasonably assumed become of their lightness these vessels were near what we would call their 'normal draft.' Togo's fleet was in fighting trim; Rojestvensky's fleet was not. The result could easily have been foreseen—still the critics of our navy would have us believe that ships should always, as a preparation for battle, put themselves in the condition of those that met defeat."

Describing the loaded condition of our own fleet in its voyage to the West Indies last winter, the admiral says the ships were so loaded down that the upper edge of their belt armor was near the water; "and similarly when the fleet sailed but a short time ago for the Pacific their draft was even greater than on the other occasions. Both these cases, however, were exceptions, in fact the fleet was making a 'strategic' move, and carried with it everything necessary for its own consumption on the cruise and everything possible in the way of supplies and ammunition for use at its future base, conditions which would not obtain in case of anticipated or imminent fleet action."

"Devices to prevent the two-fold danger of flare back and ignition of grains of powder in turrets," the report says, "have been installed in our ships. Otherwise in turret design we are like the British, French and Japanese navies. Our ammunition hoists, it is maintained, are not inferior to those of other navies."

A present lack in the supply of torpedoes is admitted, due to the inability of manufacturers to meet the demand. This is to be remedied by the completion of a torpedo factory at the Newport, R. I., naval station. It is asserted that our navy is abreast of the times in the matter of sights, range finders and conning towers.

Breaks American Ski Record.

Duluth, Feb. 17.—Seven thousand people saw John Mangseth of Duluth establish a new American ski jump record at Chester Creek hill. The jump was 117 feet, three feet farther than his brother, Ole Mangseth, jumped a year ago at Red Wing, when he made an American long distance jump which had not previously been officially beaten.

Killed by Embalming Fluid.

Duluth, Feb. 17.—John Flood of Duluth, engaged in the undertaking business, died here of blood poisoning at the age of forty-five years. He leaves a widow and an adopted son. Mr. Flood contracted the blood poisoning while handling embalming fluid. Some of the stuff got into his system through a cut in his hand.

CONQUERING THE AIR

Flight of Henry Farman's Aero-
plane in Paris.

GRACEFUL BEYOND MEASURE

Work of the Successful Inventor and
Hopes Founded Upon His Achieve-
ment—How Frenchmen Encourage
Progress by Giving Prizes.

I was lucky enough to study at leisure the trial flights in Paris of Henry Farman for winning the \$10,000 prize which he earned so well, writes the New York Post's special Paris correspondent. He was to fly on his aeroplane a half kilometer (one-third of a mile), then turn a goal and return to the starting point, all without once touching ground. The length of this irregular oval around which he took his course in midair was full three-quarters of a mile, and since his victory, out of pure lightness of heart at a motor working well, he has made a circular flight three times as long. Not enough has been said of the mere look of man and machine as they "plane" against the sky, for a new verb is needed to describe the motion.

It is like nothing else ever seen before. It is not even like Santos-Dumont's little dirigible balloon, the No. 9, which carried him back and forth so easily from place to place in the Bois de Boulogne, like an automobile running through the air. Small as its bag was, the No. 9, like all balloons, kept the look of being suspended by something held up in the air as it glided about. On the other hand, the biggest kite shows always by its movements that a string is holding it down. Farman's aeroplane moves like neither the one nor the other. It does not even resemble a giant bird cutting through space any more than an automobile resembles a horse.

It is a vast human structure, as evidently a machine as a steam engine, with its spread of boxlike cells and whirling motor and place for the pilot in the middle. Its flight through the air in long rising and falling curves as the motor varies its power is graceful beyond measure, but thoroughly human—just such a mechanical grace as that of a motor launch over a broad expanse of water.

Soon the sight will become as common as any other, for men have found what Clerk Maxwell called in electricity the "go" of the thing. Farman knows now just how many pounds weight his motor will take up into the air and for how long a flight. The motor's the thing.

All these steady advances, however slow, were made possible by Santos-Dumont's daring in hitching a petroleum motor to a balloon. I was also lucky enough to follow his very first experiments, only ten years ago. He had to face the entreaties of anxious friends and the open scorn of professional men of the air. He went on his way, year after year, undiscouraged by repeated failures. But he made of each failure a trial experiment of his principle, which he was sure was right. Thanks to his experiments, we have now two branches of an already practical industry—petroleum as a means of transport through the air. There are the great motor balloons for war, and there are these machines like Farman's, without any gas to help them, flying of themselves by the propulsion of a petroleum motor. The world has moved within that space of ten years.

No fair man can doubt that these flying machines will be made practical, little by little, like everything that comes to stay. They are here now for learning and sport. Soon rich amateurs will use them for their luxurious pleasure. Last will come their plain, everyday use when time and constant experiments shall have made known their possibilities.

The prizes which stimulate to experiments like Farman's have been graduated here in France with great good sense. Instead of asking a brand new, still uncertain invention to be put in competition with motor locomotion long practiced on terra firma, the first prize was for flight in a straight line for a distance long enough to prevent skeptics saying, "Pooh, that was only a great bound in the air!" Santos-Dumont won this first prize last autumn, just as he was the first—publicly—to steer a balloon.

Then M. Deutsch, the same who gave the \$20,000 won by Santos steering his balloon from St. Cloud round the Eiffel tower and back, and M. Archdeacon offered the prize which Farman has just won. The task was to fly a moderate distance and turn in the air and return to the starting point.

Now M. Armengaud, an engineer of international reputation and an authority on aeronautics, offers \$2,000 to the man who will fly on his aeroplane for one-quarter of an hour without touching ground.

First to fly at all, then to steer the flight, now to prolong the flight—these are the natural beginnings, even with a bird learning to fly. In due time will come long distance flights, starting and landing and steering matches, then other exercises of skill and—crown of all, as with the horse, with automobiles, with transatlantics—races. This is a practical order of things instead of summoning the inventor first off to do everything at once or for ever after hold his peace.

Englishmen are claiming Farman as their own, and he may be one of the king's subjects. For all that, he is a product of Paris as a man and as one who has flown through the air. His parents are Scotch and have lived in Paris since 1867.

HOME FOR THE NEEDY.

Unemployed to Have Self Supporting
Workshop in New York.

New York philanthropists have decided upon the erection in New York of a \$200,000 building in which work will be given unemployed men. It was stated at the meeting at which this decision was reached that there are at least 10,000 unemployed men in New York city. Of 997 men of the worthy unemployed class, it was said, eighty were graduates of the biggest universities of the east.

Dr. Harvey Furbay said:

"The institution is now a reality, and, although the contracts have not been signed, I can make a few announcements concerning the scope of the enterprise. The building will be situated at Lafayette street and Bond street. It will not be a mere lodging house, but a workshop as well, and he who does not work shall not eat. This is merely to take care of the worthy men who are willing and industrious. The home, therefore, will not appeal to the professional vagrant."

"The influx of professional loafers into the city has staggered the charity organizations. By the thousands they have been trooping into New York in the belief that the city is easy. Often they guess aright, and by playing on the sympathies of credulous people during these cold days they live well."

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The alfa seeds were sent by Professor David Fairchild of the bureau of plant industry, United States department of agriculture, to J. C. Conrad of Los Angeles, who had become interested in the possibilities of raising this grass on the desert lands of southern California and Arizona for papermaking. It was necessary to send to Africa for the seeds, and the small consignment recently received will be carefully planted for experiment work.

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Mr. Carpenter, writing from Beni Oumil, in the Sahara desert, 400 miles south of the Port of Oran, says of the alfa:

"I have been passing through a great plain of yellow, sandy soil, covered here and there with stones and spotted everywhere with bunches of the dry alfa grass.

"The alfa was growing right in the sands. It is a long, wiry grass, which is gathered by the thousands of tons and shipped to Europe for the making of paper. It is cut by the Arabs, and there are companies with immense capital which handle it. It grows to the height of my waist, in bunches, some of which are not bigger than one's fist, while others sprout out of mounds which would fill a half bushel measure. It looks tough and dry, but nevertheless large flocks of sheep, goats and camels feed upon it."

It is possible, if the experiments in the growth of the alfa grass in the Coachella and Imperial valleys and on the Mohave desert, in San Bernardino county, prove a success, that paper mills will be erected in southern California to handle the product, as it is claimed that the material makes a paper of superior quality which will command top prices. The material is especially suitable for high grade book papers.

The leaves of the alfa grass are from eighteen inches to two feet in length. They have the peculiarity of breaking off at the base, so that they are gathered by the exertion of a steady pull, after which they are sorted according to their color and length and tied in bundles for exportation. About \$1,000,000 worth of the grass is exported annually from Algeria, and the constantly increasing shortage of raw material for the manufacture of paper makes a permanent field for the crop.

Mr. Conrad is certain that on the higher lands of the Coachella and Imperial valleys, at present nonirrigable, the alfa grass will prove a profitable crop. He believes that the cost of gathering the grass, which is plucked by hand in the African desert, will be greatly lessened if it proves a good desert crop in California by the invention of labor saving machinery.

The Duck Pest.

Wild ducks are giving some of the farmers in the vicinity of Holtville, Cal., a merry run for their money. On Farmer Coon's place a few days ago thousands of them could have been seen eagerly devouring the new sown grain. The grain growers in the vicinity of Silsbee also are complaining. Mr. Jjams owns something like 200 acres six or eight miles southwest of El Centro. He has irrigated eighty acres of his place and planted barley. Before the grain had hardly sprouted the ravenous and half starved wary bird was on the scene ready for action. Unless the valley farmers get together and exterminate this pest they might as well cease trying to raise grain. The solution of the duck problem is up to them.

USED UNFAIR METHODS.

Competitors of the Standard Testify
Against Oil Trust.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 14.—George C. and Henry A. Hise, brothers of Thomas L. Hise, of Springfield, Mass., and members of the same business firm, were among the witnesses who testified at the hearing in con-
nection with the action brought by the United States government to dissolve the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Their testimony was similar to that given by Thomas L. Hise, they also claiming that the Standard in competition with their firm used unfair methods. George C. Hise swore that the Standard gave rebates and other inducements to patrons of the firm with which he is connected so as to divert business from his firm to the Standard. He also told of threats made to the merchants by representatives of the Standard Oil company.

Henry A. Hise testified that in about seventy-five towns in this section of New York state and in the New England states, the Standard had cut the price of oil whenever his firm entered the field as its competitor.

CALDWELL IN AN ASYLUM.

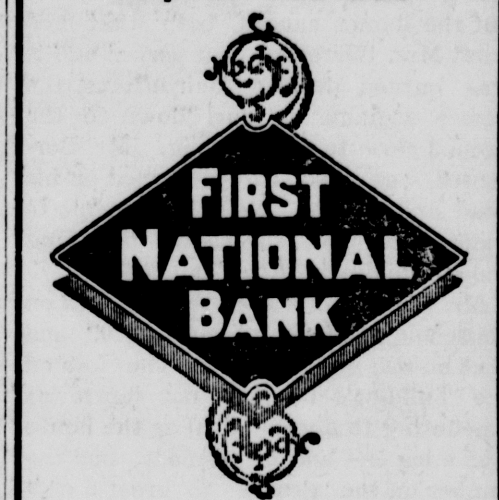
Noted Witness in Druce Case Ad-
judged a Paranoiac.

New York, Feb. 17.—Adjudged a paranoiac, Robert C. Caldwell, who attained international notoriety through his testimony in the Druce case in London, Eng., where he has been wanted since on a charge of perjury, was removed from his home in Staten Island to the insane asylum on Ward's Island.

G. D. LABAR,
President.
G. W. HOLLAND,
Vice President.

F. A. FARRAR,
Cashier.
GEO. H. BROWN,
Asst. Cashier.

Capital \$50,000



Surplus \$50,000

Interest Paid on Time and Saving Deposits

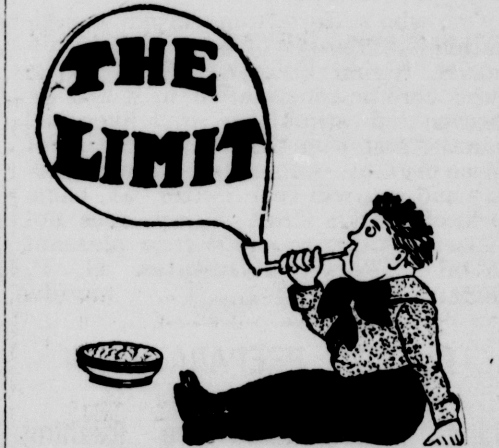
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WANTED—To buy second hand refrigerator. Milsapugh, Bane block. 2151f

FOR SALE CHEAP—Single comb Buff Orpington cocks. Pure breed. 813 Quince street So. 2151f

FOUND—A gentleman's watch Friday noon. Owner call at Rollins' barber shop. 1t

FOR SALE CHEAP—And on monthly payments 3 room house and 1 acre of ground for garden. Eight blocks from N. P. shops. Hiram Gilson, Miracle Block. 2121f

WANTED—Dr. Sigler, specialist, acute and chronic diseases of women given special attention. Call or write for information. All correspondence confidential. Write today. 44 Syndicate Block, 521 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. 2161f